The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,057.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
——— including postage	73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
——— including postage	38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	16	0
——— including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
——— including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
Back Numbers	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is ONE RUPEE *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SHEEN—October 15th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Charles J. Sheen, of the East Indian Railway Electric Telegraph Department, of a son.

DURAND—October 16th, at Allahabad, the wife of Charles James Durand, Esq., 4th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

SHEEN—October 18th, at Allahabad, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Sheen.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander PARKER, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave COLOMBO	
„ Rutnagherry	28	„ Galle	6
„ Vingorla	28	„ Negapatam	8
„ Carwar	29	„ Pondicherry	9
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	10
„ Cannanore	31	„ Coconada	12
„ Calicut	31	„ Vizagapatam	13
	Nov.	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Cochin	2	CALCUTTA Arrive	16
„ Tuticorin	4		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further Notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates given above.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	2 &	16	Leave Bussorah	20 &	4
„ Kurrachee	6	20	„ Fao	20	4
„ Guadur	7	21	„ Bushire	22	6
„ Muscat	10	24	„ Linga	24	8
„ B. Abbas	12	26	„ B. Abbas	26	10
„ Linga	13	27	„ Muscat	28	12
„ Bushire	16	30	„ Guadur	30	14
		Dec.		Dec.	
„ Fao	17	1	„ Kurrachee	2	16
Arrive Bussorah	18	2	Arrive Bombay	5	19

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 500 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

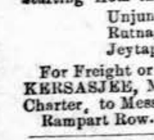


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



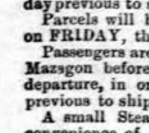
THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," BAKER, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M., viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co. Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 24th Oct., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "RANGOON," (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain D. KENNOLDSON, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay. 19th October, 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.



THE AI Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, JAMES H. BAILLIE, Commander, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched at an early date.

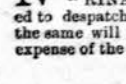
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Dilawur."

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(*To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer*)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. DOUGLAS, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RINALDO," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Rinaldo."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Sir John Lawrence."

Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NOTICE TO THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per "CARN TUAL."—Consignees of the following Goods by the above Vessel, brought forward from Mauritius by the ship "OOMAR PACHA," are requested to refer to an advertisement in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* of the 9th September, and are informed that unless these Goods are removed in TEN DAYS' time from the APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE, where they are now lying at their risk and expense, and have been for several weeks past, they will be sold to pay Freight, Forwarding Charges, Landing Charges, General Average Expenses, and Warehouse Rent:—

No mark. 1 Cask of Wine.
Y Y 3 Cases Wine.
A. W.
A in diamond } 1 Case Wine.
A and W 5 Cases Wine.
B 2 „ Do.
X X 4 „ Do.
S H & Co. 32 Boxes Ties, 611 Bundles Hoops.
C in diamond 128 „ „ 1,799 Do.
White Paint 622 Bundles Hoops.
B in diamond 44 Boxes Arrowties.
1,647 Bundles Hoops.
B in diamond 115 Boxes Arrowties.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Average Adjuster.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Under the most careful superintendence of MR. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* CUTTER.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED. E. & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To TRIESTE.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain BONFELLOW will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

RESPECTABLE MEN can be provided with BOARD and LODGINGS, at No.319, Lower Colaba (Main Road), opposite the Colaba Company's Cotton Press.—Terms, Rs. 60 per mensem.

WANTED, by a single Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE with a respectable Family in the Fort,—Rampart Row preferred. Address No. 500, Office of this Paper.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a first class (Horizontal and Condensing much preferred) High Pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 15 to 20 Horse Power. Also a Cornish or Lancashire BOILER of best make, with all fittings, and suited to supply the above with ample Steam. Apply with full particulars to

Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, the Airy Upper Rooms, facing Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of MR. THACKER, Solicitor of the High Court, and now thoroughly white-washed and painted. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 21st October 1868.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to MR. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

आपालों बान्डेड वेरहौस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

અપાલેાં બેાનડેડ વેરહાઊશ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

ALL Persons having Claims against this Company are requested to send in their Accounts to us within seven days from the present date.

ALEX. BROWN, H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

आपालों बान्डेड वेरहौस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

અપાલેાં બેાનડેડ વેરહાઊશ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given that if the Rent Charges, due on the following Goods, lying in the APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE, are not paid within SEVEN DAYS from this date they will be then sold by Public Auction, to defray the said charges:—

Vessels.	Mark.	Number and Description of Packages.	Stored by
Giscours	L D B x in diamond.	5 Cases Brandy	G. B. Gladding.
Hooghly	—"—	80 Do. Do.	Do.
Do.	L D B z in diamond.	30 Do. Do.	Do.
Alma	L D B x in diamond.	69 Do. Do.	Do.
Do.	z in diamond.	12 Do. Do	Do.
Do.	v in diamond.	1 Do. Do	Do.
Do	B	2 Do. Do.	Do.
Isabella Kerr	A P 8 in diamond.	100 Do. Sherry.	A. Partridge.
Do	J L 1	18 Do. Do.	Do.
Do.	—"— No. 2	70 Do. Do	Do.

ALEX. BROWN, H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, From the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY. HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; The present Viceroy and Governor General of India His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „	6¼
Silk and Wool Pants	3 „	8
India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT. BADHAM'S SHIRTS

	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT. BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

	Rs.	
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT. BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT. ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

		Rs.	A.
Paris Hats		16	0
Drab Shell Felt		10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
The Jerome	do.	7	8
The Cantab	do.	7	8
The Isis	do.	7	8
The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ „ lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

LADIES'.	GENT'S.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, Indian Hosiers.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Sale of Serviceable Transport Train Stores, such as CATTLE EQUIPMENTS, CLOTHING (English and Country), HORSE SHOES and NAILS, will be held at the Commissariat Depot, near the Colaba Causeway, on every FRIDAY and TUESDAY, commencing from FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, until further notice.

Terms—CASH; and the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Office, Bombay, 21st October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICES.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims against, the VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED), are required, on or before the 30th day of October 1868, to send to the undersigned the particulars of their Claim for examination and registration. All persons indebted to the said Company are requested to pay in the amount of their Debts forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, to

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—In consequence of a quorum of SHAREHOLDERS not being present, the GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, advertised to be held THIS DAY at the Bank's premises, No. 7, Hornby Row, to receive the Report of the Liquidators, has been adjourned until FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., when Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.

B. R. MODY, ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE. } Liquidators

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY, specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of PURE DRUGS. CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT; 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT. BRANCH BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual, a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cheroottists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

BRANDS.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHOLERA MIXTURE, With directions for use.

D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Fort and Byculla, Bombay.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6¼ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3¾ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW, BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATAO PURSHOTUM, and JEWRAZ, RAMDASS, who lately traded under the names and Firms of JETHA JAIRAZ, PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATAO PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to this Honourable Court by KHATAO PURSHOTUM and PUSSOO JAIRAZ, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders, formerly trading with Jewraz Ramdass, since deceased, as Jetha Jairaz, Pussoo Jairaz, Khatao Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, for an order of Discharge under Section 23 of the said Act, and that such Petition is fixed for hearing before SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, at his Chambers in the High Court, on FRIDAY, the Thirtieth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at three o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 12th day of October 1868.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE, Attorneys to Petitioners.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, from parties wishing to supply a SHIP of about one thousand tons burthen, for two months certain, or longer if required, to be discharged at any Port on the Coast of India, for the conveyance of Stores and Troops, Provisions for whom will be shipped by the Commissariat Department at Bombay.

The Vessel tendering for the above duty to be ready for final survey on the 28th instant. The Vessel tendering will provide Storm Hatches, Accommodation and Hatch Ladders, and such other fittings, alterations, and Stores as may be required by the Agent for Transports—Government finding Tanks, Water, and Fittings for Troops and their accoutrements. It is expected that such Water or Tanks as may belong to the Ships will be made available for the reception of Water for the use of the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The words "Tender for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the Cover.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

DISCOUNT AT 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH ON DELIVERY OF GOODS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Received direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES, beautifully carved with elegant designs.

MEERSCHAUM BOWLS, plain and silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood Stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above, as being the best selection ever imported into Bombay.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.—Wills's best BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

Do. Thomas Bear's VIRGINIA, SHAG, HONEY DEW, CAVENDISH, at Rs. 2 per lb.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.—Fresh arrival of the best TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Real HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 6, 6-8, and 7 per box.

Best BURMAH CHEROOTS shortly expected.

J. NEUBERG.

CHINA TEA.—Choice OOPACK CONGOU TEA, at... Rs. 10 per box of 7 lb.
Superior Choice PEKOE „ 12 do. do.
ROSE FLOWERY PEKOE „ 2-8 packet of 1 lb.
SOUCHONG CONGOU „ 1-8 do.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA in 1 lb. tins. J. NEUBERG.

EPPS'S COCOA NIBS, in 1 lb. tins J. NEUBERG.

POLSON'S CORN FLOUR: an indispensable article of Food. It is unequalled as an article of Food also for Children and Invalids on account of its lightness and freedom from all deleterious substances.

J. NEUBERG.

COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR, in Tins of 28lbs.

J. NEUBERG

BISCUITS, by Huntley and Palmer. J. NEUBERG.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, in 1 lb. Jars.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOYS.—Just landed, ex-"Cilminar," an extensive and well selected assortment of English, German, and French TOYS, and also a large collection of Scientific TOYS, GAMES, PICTURE BOOKS, &c., &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately, in order to insure a speedy Sale.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO be landed, ex-"City of Paris," COOKING STOVES. J. NEUBERG.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to MR. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9436. The Shares are now registered in MR. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. *Retail*—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. *Agencies*—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		Qts.	Pts.
		per doz.	
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	25	14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	22	12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.	18-8	10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	17	10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	15-8	9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.	13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

		Rs.
Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		32
Nuits,	ditto	26
Macon,	ditto	21
Chablis,	ditto	22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

	Qts.		Pts.	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	32	0	17	8
Good Sparkling ditto	27	0	14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	32	17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	34	...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	25	...
Hock „ Johannisberger	42	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	26	...
„ „ Hocheimer, do	23	...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

	Rs.	
Amontillado, very choice and superior	32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	15	8
Marsala, Virgin	15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 39 0	
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	18 9	

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

	Rs.
Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	23
„ „ Scotch	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White. Rs.	40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., CAN BE SUPPLIED THEM MOST ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

HEGT AND WYTENHORST, SHIP-CHANDLERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, RANGOON, with a Branch Firm under the name of HEGT & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, BASSEIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will on and after the 15th day of October 1868 be continued under the Style and Firm of ALFRED WHITTLE and COMPANY. ALFRED WHITTLE.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—MR. FRANK COLEBROOK BLODWELL is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 15th day of October 1868.

ALFRED WHITTLE & Co.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in our Office on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 3 P. M., to receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators to 30th September.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co., Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, Rs. 350 per Share, will be payable at our Office on and after the 21st instant.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co., Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

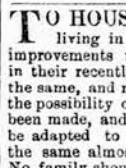
COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES.



SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has just received a new and the first batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

New Sonapoor Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 12th Oct. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona. 13th October 1868.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received, up to the noon of TUESDAY the 27th instant, for the Rent of Refreshment Sheds on the Apollo Pier.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the Rent of Refreshment Sheds, &c."

Terms under which the Sheds will be rented will be learnt on application at this Office.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By order, HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 20th October 1868.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बोंबें, बर्मा ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from 13th to 26th, both days inclusive, and that the Dividend will be payable on and after the 27th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors, WALLACE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 12th October 1868.

NOTICE.—In continuation of his Notice of the 24th July last, the Collector of Malabar hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive tenders for the quantities of SALT therein specified on the terms prescribed, and failing the previous acceptance of Tenders at lower rates than those subjoined, of which, in the event of such acceptance, notice will from time to time be given in the District *Gazette*, he will receive SALT as under until the end of November or until further notice:—

	Garces.	Rs.
Cannanore	150	56
Tellicherry	200	56
Calicut	700	57
Beypore	900	58
Ponany	1,000	58
Chavagat	70	59
Cochin	50	59

Any quantities over fifty garce can be tendered for.

Any quantities over ten garce (if of good quality) will be received if offered at any of the Ports mentioned on the terms specified above, provided the full amounts have not been made up.

Should the full amounts have been made up, liberal terms will still be offered if there is room for storage in the Government Gollahs.

G. A. BALLARD, Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, 3rd October 1868.

IN THE PRESS;

A thoroughly revised and very complete

PRICED CATALOGUE,

in two parts, of Stock on sale by

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

PART 1

contains descriptive lists of

AERATED WATERS
ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS
AMMUNITION FOR SPORTSMEN
ARCHERY KIT
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
CHOCOLATES, COFFEES, AND COCOAS
CHINA TEAS AND SUGARS
CHRISTENING PRESENTS
CRICKET KIT
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS
FENCING KIT
FILTERS
FISHING KIT
FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS
GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARE
HOUSEHOLD STORES AND PROVISIONS
JEWELLERY
OVERLAND PROVISIONS
PARIAN STATUARY
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES
PRESENTATION GOODS
SADDLERY
SILVER PLATE
SMOKERS' REQUISITES
STATIONERY
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

PART 2

Contains detailed lists of

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
INVALID APPLIANCES
MEDICINE CHESTS
PATENT MEDICINES
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
PROPRIETARY ARTICLES
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
SURGICAL APPLIANCES
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Persons desiring a copy of the above should REGISTER THEIR NAMES BY LETTER at the Byculla Office.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

LAW PARCHMENT. Sheets 27 by 23 inches. Rs. 2-8 per Sheet.

SOUNDY & Co.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSINE LAMPS.—Just received a large consignment of Kerosine Lamps of various and elegant designs.

Kerosine Hand Lamps............Rs. 2
Kerosine Table Lamps from ......Rs. 10

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

	Rs.
Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels	18
Gold do. do. do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of SOUNDY & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended... ...Rs. 70.

No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box ...Rs. 100.

No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box ...Rs. 150.

No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators, &c., &c., in Amboyna Box, ...Rs. 225.

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires tuning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

20 to 28 keys ... Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from ... Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

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NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY STEAMER "RANGOON" ON SATURDAY LAST.

	Rs.	a.
A Treatise on Optics; or, light and sight, theoretically and practically treated, &c. By E. Nugent, C. E	3	12
Cavendish on Whist. 8th edn. 1868	2	12
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology. 6th edn., edited by W. M. Baker	7	12
Adventures on the Great Hunting Grounds of the World. Illustrated. By V. Mennier	3	12
The Self-Aid Cyclopædia for self-taught students. Illustrated. By R. S. Burn, P. S. A. E., &c.	6	12
Beeton's Book of Household Management. Coloured Cookery plates	5	12
Cassell's Illustrated Readings. Second Series, edited by Tom Hood	5	12
Fun. Vol. 7. New Series. March to Sept.	3	8
St Paul's Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2	11	8
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates. 2 Vols. By R. Owen, F. R. S.	31	8
Plays.—Mummy, and Box and Cox Married, &c. Each	0	8
Maunder's Treasuries. 9 vols. complete	58	0
Beeton's Book of Birds. Illustrated	2	12

NEW FRENCH NOVEL.

	Rs.	a.
Une Veuve. Par L'Auteur de L'Officer Pauvre	24	

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

	Rs.	a.
Georg der Zweite und die schone Minette	2	12
Rauch. Aus dem russischen des Jwan Turgenjew	4	0
Ein Familienschmuck Liebesfreud u Liebesleid	2	0
Hugo von Trymberg, der Meistersanger	2	0
Rose Blatten. Von R. Schenk	3	12

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869. ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th October 1868.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869,

RECEIVED BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

[*Nett Cash Prices.*]

No.		Rs.	a.
1	—Quarto, 7⅞ by 9½—one day to a page, with Sunday	6	4
2	— ditto —two do., div. perpendicularly. do	4	12
2H	— ditto —ditto, divided horizontally, do	4	12
3	— ditto —three ditto, without Sunday	3	12
3B	— ditto —ditto, for Dr. and Cr. ditto	5	0
4	— ditto —four ditto with Sunday	3	4
4B	— ditto —two ditto Dr. & Cr. without Sunday	4	8
5	— ditto —six ditto, without Sunday	2	8
8	—8vo. 4¾ by 7½ —One ditto, with Sunday	4	8
9	— ditto —Two ditto, ditto	3	8
10	— ditto —Three ditto, ditto	3	0
11	— ditto —Three ditto, without Sunday	2	8
11B	— ditto —ditto on two pages do. Dr. & Cr.	3	12
11D	— ditto —ditto left for memos, right for cash	3	12
12	—Small 8vo. 3½ by 6 Enlarged 2 days to a page, with S.	2	8
12	— ditto —3 days to a page, with Sunday	2	0
13	— ditto —Enlarged, 2 ditto without S	2	4
13B	— ditto —3 days on 2 pages, for Dr. and Cr.	2	8
13C	— ditto —6 ditto left for memos, right for cash	1	8
13D	— ditto —3 ditto	2	8
13E	— ditto —6 ditto for Dr. and Cr. accounts	1	8
14	—Small long 8vo. 3¼ by 7½—Enlarged, 2 days on page, with Sunday	3	8
17	—Large 18mo. 3½ by 5—7 ditto (pocket size)	0	6
17D	— ditto —for accounts	0	12
18	— ditto —7 ditto	2	0
20	—Large 32mo. —7 ditto	1	12
21D	— ditto —7 ditto, for memos. and cash	0	12
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23D	— ditto —7 ditto, for memos and cash	0	12
31	—Folio, interleaved with blotting paper	1	12
	— —, not interleaved	1	0
32	— —, interleaved, Rs. 1¼; not interleaved	0	12
33	*Quarto*, ditto Rs. 1½; ditto	1	0
34	— ditto Rs. 1¼; ditto	0	12
35	Octavo, ditto Rs. 1¼; ditto	0	12
51	Folio 8 by 12½—1 day to a page, with Sunday	8	12
52	ditto —2 days ditto	7	8
53	ditto —3 days, Dr. and Cr. on 2 pages	5	0
55	ditto —6 days, without Sunday	3	8
55B	ditto —6 days, for Dr. and Cr. on 2 pages	5	0
12	Enlarged, tuck binding, pocket book	3	8
13	— ditto ditto	3	4
17D	— ditto ditto	1	8
21D	— ditto ditto	1	8
23D	— ditto ditto	1	8

Russia Leather Everlasting Covers with Chubb's Locks, for Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 at Rs. 7½ each.

☞ *All the above are nett cash prices.*

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th October, 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Divi-dend.	Names.	Rate perShare.
	Rs.	Rs	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p ct	Bank of Bengal	1750
1,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	640
3,750,000	1,000	all	11¼ ps	Do. of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	..	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	129
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,770	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	380
800,000	3,500	1,450	..	B'bay & Bengal S.S	990
2,000,000	4,100	..	..	Frere Reclamation.	160
..	3,500	975	..	Iron Shipping	175

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
[redacted]	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
[redacted]	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
[redacted]	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.
[redacted]	At sight	100 to 100¼
[redacted]	60 Do. do.	99½
[redacted]	60 days' sight	220 nominal.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[redacted] each ... Rs 10-8
[redacted] Notes ... „ 10-4
[redacted] Dollars ... „ 225
[redacted] ... „ 230
[redacted] Dollars ... „ 229
[redacted] ... „ 210
[redacted] Pieces ... „ 223
[redacted] ... „ 108-8
[redacted] ... „ 15-1
[redacted] 10 oz. English ... „ 10-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[redacted]-a-half per cent. ... 114½
[redacted] cent. ... 109
[redacted] cent. ... 94
[redacted] cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 106
[redacted] cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67 ... 103½
[redacted] Debenture Loans ... 109
[redacted] do. do. ... 108
10 years' do. do. ... 103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan ... 99

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... 4 per cent
Mercantile Bills ... 6 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	228 to 230
Akote New	228 to 230
Broach	228 to 230
Dhollera	235 to 237
Bhownuggar	235 to 237
Veeraval	205 to 215
Vingorla	228 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned	235 to 238
Khandeish	220 to 222
Barsee	220 to 222

Ready sale 150 Candies. Market rising.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 22.

Macleod, Captain, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Baroda.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel C Walker, Superintendent of His Highness the Guicowar's Contingent, is allowed a Furlough to Europe for 2 years, from the date of departure of the last Mail Steamer leaving Bombay in March 1869, under Rule 9 of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant A. F. Lambe, 96th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

The leave of absence on private affairs granted in General Order No. 467, of 15th July 1868, to Surgeon Major E. Mahaffy, M.D. and C.B., is extended two months.

Assistant Apothecaries Gallagher and E. McKenzie are relieved from duty in the Bombay Marine and transferred to the Military Department, and the services of Assistant Apothecaries S. Caldeiro and J. Cahill are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine, for duty in that branch of the Service.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Hodgson, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Shikarpoor, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, granted to Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces by G. O. No 523, dated 11th August 1868, is under Rule 15 of the Regulations of 1868.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. R. Goodfellow rejoined his appointment as Acting 1st Assistant Resident at Aden, on the 9th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, appointed to act as Collector of Sattara, is also appointed to act as Magistrate of the Sattara District.

Mr. Satyendranath Tagor to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, vice Mr. J. Jardine, transferred to the Revenue Department, continuing to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur until further orders.

Mr. K. T. Candy to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, pending the return of Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, or until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Watt, to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapoor, during the remainder of Mr R. W. Hunter's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Jardine, appointed Second Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Ahmednuggur District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. S. Pelly, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, and Assistant Southern Mahratta Country, having passed the prescribed Departmental Examination, has been promoted to the Grade of Assistant Superintendent, from the 12th instant.

Mr. J. Jardine to be Second Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E., to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division.

Major Melliss, Staff Corps, received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Central Division, in addition to his own duties from Colonel C. Scott, R.E., on the afternoon of the 13th October 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E., received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Central Division, from Major J. G. Melliss, Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 15th October 1868.

Captain I. M. Greig, R.E., assumed charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Canara, from Lieutenant J. H. R. Cruickshank, R.E., on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize Marriages is hereby given to the Reverend G. T. Rea, Borsud, Kaira, under Act V. of 1865.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant St. B. Lovett, R.E., Assistant Superintendent Persian Telegraph, acted as Superintendent Persian Telegraph, during the absence of Captain St. John, R.E., with the Abyssinian Expedition.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Azum Trimbuklal Shivlal, Acting Moonsiff in the Surat District, to be Moonsiff in that District.

Azum Jugonath Dayabhai, to act as Moonsiff in the Surat District during the period of Azum Manekram Omeyram's suspension.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. J. Nugent, 2nd Assistant Collector of Tanna, delivered over charge of his Office to Mr. Vishnoo Moreshwur on the 10th instant, after office hours.

Mr. W. Porteous, Acting 3rd Assistant Collector, Kaira, was allowed leave of absence for one month, to prepare himself for examination in Hindoostanee, from the 7th September 1868.

Mr W. Porteous delivered over charge of his Office to Mr. Choonilal Venilal, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Kaira, on the 7th ultimo, after office hours, and resumed charge on the morning of the 8th instant.

Messrs. T. H. Stewart and J. Nugent respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, on the 13th instant, before office hours.

Azum Hurkissandass Jugjeewundass, Probationary Mamlutdar of Pardee, in the Surat Collectorate, is confirmed in his appointment.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The following gentlemen are appointed additional Municipal Commissioners for the town of Egutpoora, in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate:—Mr F. W. Purkis, Assistant Engineer, Mr. Robert Rayner, Hr. John Holden, and Ansjee Sewjee, Patel of Girnarey.

Messrs. J. E. Oliphant and C. W. Bell respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collector and Magistrate of Poona, on the 7th October 1868, in the afternoon.

Messrs. E. H. Little and T. Bosanquet respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, on the 12th October 1868, in the forenoon.

Mr. J. Toulmin is appointed Probationary Inspector, G. I. P. Railway Police, for duty at Poona.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Mr. H. Carson, Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph Department, Hydrabad, has passed an Examination in the Hindoostanee language, according to the first standard laid down in G.O. No. 445, dated 9th September 1864.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. J. M. Graves, Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Right Bank Survey, returned to duty on the 10th instant, from the privilege leave of 2 months granted him in the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd July last.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPT.

Surgeon Ogilvie, M. D, late Civil Surgeon, Sholapoor, having returned to duty on the 3rd June 1868, the unexpired portion of the privileged leave granted to that Officer in Notification No. 26, dated 11th March last, is cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon Cody received charge of his appointment as Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Circle, on the 14th instant.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—22ND OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 15s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10	per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram		Nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 22	Columbian (s)	Curling	Hongkong, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Oct. 22	Carisbrook	Cooper	Cochin.
	Aerolite	Alleyne	Carwar.
	Victoria Cross	Cowley	Liverpool.

The steamer Punjaub, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16 Koina (s) ... Oliver ... Madras, Oct. 12.
Lady Melville ... Hainson ... London, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16 Moulmein (s) ... — ... —
Balkamah ... — ... —

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SMALL and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, furnished, at Parell, near the Railway Station, TO BE LET, at a very moderate Rent. Immediate possession can be had. Applications to be made to "M. W.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

STEAM TO CHINA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steamship "Himalaya," 1203 Tons, 250 H P., Commander J. T. Lewis, on Wednesday the 4th November, for Hongkong, calling at Tuticorin and Singapore.

NOTICE.—A large quantity of serviceable Sugar and Firewood will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday next, the 24th instant, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be removed at once.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Depty Assist. Commissary General.
Commissariat Office, Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

MISSING.—A portion of the heavy Baggage of the late Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stewart, attached to No. 3 Battery, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, who died at Sindhee, Abysinia, on the 5th April last. Any information which will tend to the recovery of the above Effects will be thankfully received by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 21st October 1868.

THE VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY of MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The postponed General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on Thursday the 29th October 1868 at 3 P.M.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24 Rampart Row, 22nd October 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Fifth Distribution of Assets, of Rs. 250 per Share, will be paid on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, October 23rd, 1868.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd October 1868. For Liquidators.

JUST RECEIVED, a very large and beautiful selection of English Jewellery, warranted of the best quality and workmanship, comprising—

Bracelets.	Signet Rings.
Brooches.	Lady's Rings.
Ear-rings.	Shirt Studs.
Watch Guards.	Sleeve Links.
Watch Chains.	Color Studs.
Lockets.	Solitaires.
Necklets.	Charms.
Scarf Pins.	&c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Rampart Row.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."

JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles „	3 0	3 8
Imperial Quart Bottles „	6 4	7 0

Imported by
TREACHER & Co., (Ld.)

NOTICE is hereby given that Nanabhai Pandoorurg has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, commonly known as Degurwady, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Dady Shett's Agiary Road, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 116 and 117, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonderabai, widow of the late Sadanund Dadoba, on the west by the house of Luxmibai, widow of the late Bapuji Shamrao, on the north by the said Dady Shett's Agiary Road, and on the south by the oart of Mathew De Cruz, and now in the occupation of Wasudeo Crustnanath and other tenants. Any person having claims upon the said premises by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, will make the same known to the undersigned, at his office No. 47, Kalbadevi Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

MOROJI CASHINATH, on behalf of the Purchaser.
22nd October 1868.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
of this
TALENTED COMPANY,
Who are received Nightly with bursts of applause from crowded and delighted audiences.

THIS EVENING
and
EVERY EVENING
until further notice.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Doors open at Half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 5	Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class „ 3	Fourth Class „ 1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's, and the Box Office at the Circus from 12 till 3 o'clock.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 24th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday ..October	24	Saturday ...Nov.	28
„ .... „	31	„ ....Dec.	5
„ .... Nov.	7	„ .... „	12
„ .... „	14	„ .... „	19
„ .... „	21	„ .... „	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 30th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

It must be apparent to all who watch the course of events that considerable changes are impending over the naval administration of Great Britain. We do not refer to mere changes in the constitution of the department sitting in Whitehall, to the question whether a Board is preferable to a single minister or not, to the substitution of one set of men for another. The change to which we desire that attention should be drawn is in the naval policy of the country. Whether the Conservatives remain in power or not, the influence of the novel opinions on the subject is certain to be felt, and as a matter of fact, the present administration has already made very considerable approaches towards the views of the Opposition. If they remain in office those concessions will be still greater, and accompanied probably by a further diminution of expense. Mr. Disraeli, while he is not insensible to the prestige it reflects on an administration, does not care a farthing for economy; but Mr. Ward Hunt is a squire; he does understand, and by training, desire to be economical, although his colleagues may overrule him on some points; and Mr. Corry has thought too long and too deeply on naval matters, not to have formed views which deserve and command great respect. Familiar with the whole history of the navy, acquainted almost personally with every ship; making naval study his recreation when out of office, and his business when in power, a man of fair parts, he cannot have failed to recognize and weigh the new conditions. His concession, therefore, to the Opposition views, is a testimony, we will not say to their soundness, but to the fact that they have invaded his mind, and, to some extent, made a conquest of his judgment. Hence we may look for further developments next year should the Conservatives keep their places. But if the Liberals come in next Christmas, we must be prepared to see not only greater economy, which is very desirable, but a large application of their novel projects to the naval policy of the empire. The time and labour bestowed on the subject by Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Childers, and the known sympathy of Mr. Gladstone with their views, will render the accomplishment of the suggested innovations certain, limited only by the effective hostility which can be brought to bear on the scheme by naval men themselves.

We refer to the subject because it is one involving directly the interests of the empire in the Eastern world. For the new policy, besides showing a marked preference for powerful iron-plated ships, almost, if not quite, to the exclusion of wooden vessels, vehemently demands the reduction of squadrons on foreign stations. From this point of view, unless due care be taken to provide not only an adequate supply, but an adequate supply of appropriate vessels, the interests of the Eastern part of the empire run some risk of being excluded. The theory is that the electric telegraph, having made floating forces as well as land forces more largely available, it will be possible to hold our ground with fewer ships, concentrated in squadrons on capital points. Exception is taken to the squadrons in the Pacific, on the coast of North America from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence, in the China seas. It is argued that, being wooden they could not fight, and being some of them sailers, could not run away; and that a smaller force of greater power in armament and defence would answer every purpose. Some go so far as to assert that we should not maintain the police of the seas, as they call it, but that would be such a thorough abdication of our position as a naval power, that we are convinced, no administration in our day will consent to the suicidal proposal.

Setting this aside, and leaving out of account so much of the project as relates to America and the home stations, we have to consider how the new views would affect the East. Now, we take it for granted that efficient and powerful squadrons should always be available for service between the Mauritius and Australia, and between Australia and the whole Coast of China. Not only have we an immense trade to protect—tea ships, silk ships, gold ships, opium ships, craft of all sorts carrying on a lucrative commerce—not only have we our political status to maintain unimpeached, but our very existence as an Eastern power depends upon our maritime pre-eminence in these waters. Now, how would the presence of a strong squadron in the Mediterranean, with a strong squadron in the Channel, and a flying squadron having its rendezvous off Lisbon, avail to serve imperial purposes in the Eastern world? Nay, in many cases, what will be the use of even powerful ironclads, assuming, as is probable, that some of these monsters were placed on the Indian and China station? We require ships that can cruise and fight in shallow seas, quite as much as heavy craft, formidable on the broad ocean, but unable to enter a river, or creek, or approach a coast where the water is for miles only a few feet deep. Light wooden vessels, under present circumstances, and for a long time to come, are admirably suited for many kinds of work demanded from them in these oceans. Heavier fighting men-of-war, armoured, as that is the fashion, would also be a necessity in order to keep open our communications, and prevent India and remote Colonies from being exposed to isolation. But it is absolutely necessary, whatever the new scheme may be, that adequate provision should be made for a self dependent Eastern Marine. To leave the East without appropriate means for ordinary naval work, and ample protection for times of trial, would be penny wisdom and pound folly. Moreover, it is essential to the general security that our sailors and their officers should have means of gaining abundant experience in navigation, and it is at least doubtful, whether pleasant cruising in home waters, with very limited cruising in varied seas, would supply the essential experience. In cutting down foreign squadrons, and restricting the area of service, due care must be taken that imperial safety, the security of commerce, and the excellence of the navy itself, a primary consideration with a maritime power, be not imperilled.

Now, if the new policy prevails, we hold it to be highly expedient that the Indian Navy should be re-established. Besides affording some protection, and serving as effective helpers to the political department of the Indian Government, the old Indian officers were intimately acquainted with every coast, creek, bay, estuary, and river in this quarter, and many of them were familiar with the religion, language, manners, history and politics of subject and adjacent countries. The massacre of Jeddah would not have occurred had there been a cruiser in the Red Sea, and we have just had an example of what a small ship can do in the Persian Gulf. These are minor instances, but larger incidents will readily suggest themselves. As piracy still exists further eastward, it is manifest that without a strong cruising squadron, commerce would not be comparatively safe; for piracy would rapidly increase with any undue diminution of the protecting force. These are the main reasons hostile to the strict application of the new views to our part of the world—the general protection of the Eastern dominions of the British empire; the safeguarding of commerce in the largest sense; the expediency of having a Marine at the disposal of the Indian Government to meet the requirements of ordinary times, and the pressure, more or less lasting, of serious exigencies; and the desirability of having officers trained to act on Eastern coasts and in Eastern waters. None of these purposes would be fulfilled by minute outlying, and powerful home squadrons; and they can only be completely carried out by the establishment of a Navy for Indian service, supplemented by a reasonable contingent from the fleets of Her Majesty engaged in general service.

Since the question must come up on an early day for consideration and decision, it may be as well to state exactly what is the financial position of the Municipality. The estimated income for 1869 is Rs. 33,18,883; but as the Justices abolished the License-tax—that is, created a deficit, chiefly to support the operations of Mr. Mungaldass in the Legislative Council—we are bound to deduct Rs. 3,50,000 from the total. Nor is this the sole invasion from which the estimate of income may have to suffer. The landed interest, on whose behalf the whole campaign has been set on foot, appears resolved to create a further deficit by knocking two per cent. off the House-tax, a deduction, which, to judge of the future from the past, will not be made in rents. Now if the House-tax be improperly reduced to 5 per cent., the estimated income will suffer a further diminution by Rs. 1,00,000; leaving the net income Rs. 28,68,833. But as the estimated expenditure is Rs. 31,84,413, a deficit is thus created, and will have to be filled up. We are aware that the estimate of expenditure includes large reductions, does not include any new works, and is based on the existing low rates of the labour market; and for our present purpose, we will assume that further revision would not lead to more extensive economies. Consequently, new taxes of some sort will have to be imposed on the community, and if they yield five lakhs, that would provide a surplus of Rs. 1,84,420. The Municipal Commissioner, however, asks for seven lakhs; and it is undeniable that the case he will set forth will have to be met.

Such are the hard facts of the financial position to which we have been brought at this moment. The vital point is ways and means, and the aspect of that branch of the question is not altogether unsatisfactory. By vigorous efforts, and the unexpected turn of events at Poona, the project for levying transit duties, and thereby not only injuring Bombay, but setting a bad example, has been consigned to the limbo of vanity whence it sprang, and will in future only haunt the place as a ghost. The proposal for levying town dues on necessaries of life has been assailed with great success, and has been condemned by the highest authority in the Presidency. But far from being utterly defeated, it is still before the Legislative Council, and will no doubt be pushed forward by force and stratagem. For the object being to reduce the House-tax—the landed interest in all countries being alike, and alike true to itself—we cannot suppose that the most strenuous exertions will not be made to increase the deficit, with the double object of making taxes on the necessaries of life unavoidable, and gratifying the desires of a class anxious to escape the burdens to bear which is one of the duties of property. At the same time it is understood that a modified License-tax Bill is actually in course of preparation, and will probably pass the Council.

Now, we ask, does not this create a situation totally different from that which existed when the Justices gave their hasty vote on the License-tax, and when the second reading of the Octroi and Transit Duties Bill was moved at Poona? Is it not a new state of affairs which ought to be considered as a whole? It has not yet been so dealt with by the authorities either at Poona or in Bombay. Granted a License-tax, modified and placed in harmony with the imperial schedules, might not cool deliberation discover some way of obtaining the lakhs required to give a surplus, without resorting to a wicked tax on grain, or any sort of octroi except one that fell upon articles properly classed as luxuries. We are aware that several suggestions have been made by those whose duty it will be to take part in settling the question,—suggestions which in due time will be placed before the Bench. But, at present, justice and even prudence requires that an opportunity should be afforded for a complete discussion of the whole subject; and we have no doubt that such an opportunity will be shortly secured.

It will interest many of our readers to learn that, pursuant to an order from the home board, Mr. Knox, Acting Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, has relieved Mr. Downes from his duties as storekeeper of that concern. The reasons for this step we are not in a position to state.

In accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, the Governor in Council has declared Act No. XXVI. of 1850 (to enable them to raise taxes for municipal purposes) in force in the towns of Sheerpoor, Boodrook, and Khoord, in the Khandeish Collectorate, from the 1st December 1868. The Act has also been declared in force in the town of Nusseerabad, in the same collectorate, from the 15th November next, and in the town of Prukassa from the 1st December.

It is said that Mr. St. George Tucker, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, intends to leave India this cold season on furlough, with the purpose of retiring from the service on its conclusion.—*Pioneer, Oct.* 19.

Mr. George Sibley, Chief Engineer and Member of the Board of Agency, East India Railway, has been seriously ill in Calcutta. He is, we believe, somewhat better, but is still unable to transact business.—*Ibid.*

We are assured that Feroze Shah actually found his way as far as Cabul, but that Shere Ali Khan refused him permission to remain there. The Ameer capitulated with the duties of hospitality by presenting him with money and horses, and then packed him off to Beloochistan by way of Candahar.—*Ibid.*

Referring to the Maharajah of Jeypore's liberal proclamation, in which he announced an absolute removal of all tax or restriction on the grain traffic in, or through, his territories, the "Pioneer" mentions that his conduct was spontaneous and not pressed on him by the British Government, and that, in relinquishing these transit duties he is making great personal sacrifice, for last year they produced him more than a lakh of rupees, and the profit might of course be much greater this year. Not without cause, therefore, adds our contemporary, has the Governor-General awarded the Maharajah his cordial thanks and congratulations.

The Viceroy has granted a bonus of £200 to the head Engineer of the Calcutta Mint, for training seven natives as die engravers.—*Englishman, October* 17.

We see it is announced in the "Oriental Sporting Magazine," that Messrs. Cook and Co. are bringing out a pack of hounds for the approaching cold weather.—*Ibid.*

Previous to the embarkation for England of Mr. S. Power, late Chief Engineer of the East India Railway, the very handsome sum of 8,000 rupees was subscribed by his friends and subordinates, with the view of presenting him with a testimonial of their regard. It was resolved that the testimonial should be of silver, and its execution was entrusted to Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, the well-known silversmiths of this city. The gift will be ready shortly for presentation to Mr. Power in London.—*Ibid.*

A question was raised the other day by a Local Government, as to whether Judicial and Financial Commissionerships could be held by officers other than members of the Civil Service. The decision of the Supreme Government, a decision approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State was, that the posts of Judicial or Financial Commissioner can be held by military men; and it was added that all such appointments, whether permanent or temporary, should be in the first instance referred to the Viceroy for sanction.—*Ibid.*

THE RUSSIANS NEAR KASHGAR.

It is reported that Yakoob Kush Begi's forces have actually been engaged with the Russians, and have been worsted. A river is mentioned as the scene of hostilities. This is thought not to have been the Naryn, but a stream further south—perhaps the Robat. In such case Kashgar must be in danger; for, if the line of the Robat has been gained, it is clear that the Russians have overcome the chief difficulties of the Tian Shan mountains. Some accounts say that since his discomfiture, Yakoob Kush Begi has solicited terms of alliance with Russia, and that his proposals have been transmitted to St. Petersburg. There can be no doubt that the Kush Begi is in mortal terror of the Russians, and that he would consent to almost any terms which might maintain him in the semblance of an independent prince.—*Pioneer, Oct.* 19.

THE PUNJAUB FRONTIER FORCE.

The "Pioneer" has the following telegrams from Oghee:—

16TH OCTOBER 1868.

General Vaughan's column rejoined General Wilde's force at Cheermung on the evening of the 14th instant, having burnt the village of the Purraree Syuds.

A few shots were exchanged. No loss.

The force moved yesterday four miles towards the bank of the Tikree stream.

The troops were making a road in Gujboree.

17TH OCTOBER 1868.

General Wilde's force halted at Tikree yesterday to make the road on. To-day they march to Maidan in Nundihar. All quiet.

The same paper publishes the following official telegrams from the frontier:—

FROM MUNNA KI DUNNA, THROUGH KOONGULLY, 12TH OCTOBER 1868, NIGHT.

The Huzara Field Force left the Machai and Chittabut Peaks this morning and marched to this place, accompanied by the friendly Jirgahs of the Pathan tribes of the Black Mountain. Not a shot was fired, or any insult offered to our troops, within the lands of the above tribes. As the rear guard approached this encampment, some of the recusant Purraree Syuds' followers attacked the rear guard of the column without loss to our men, who inflicted some punishment on the enemy, one of whom was left dead in our hands, another killed, and several wounded. I am now organizing the columns for entering the valleys of the independent Swattees, but cannot say if I shall be ready to proceed to-morrow or not.

FROM MUNNA KI DUNNA, 13TH OCTOBER 1868, NOON.

The camp was unmolested last night, not a shot being fired. I have halted here to-day to enable me to send the sick and wounded to the camp at Oghee. Four regiments of Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Brownlow's command, now occupy the Julgully Pass, and the men are employed in improving the road through it. To-day the Sappers and Miners are employed in making a road down the *Bilankot* spur into the Tikree plain, which will be ready for to-morrow's march to that valley. Sickness amongst the troops slightly on the increase, owing to the late hard work and exposure.

FROM CHEERMUNG, TIKREE, 14TH OCTOBER 1868, EVENING.

In concurrence with the Commissioner, I detached a strong column of troops this morning at daybreak under Brigadier-General Vaughan's command to burn the villages of the Purraree Syuds, who had broken their agreement made with the Commissioner, and had allowed their followers to attack the rear guard on the 12th. At the same time I marched the head quarters of the force to the place at the head of the Purraree Glen. I have not heard the result of General Vaughan's punitory march, but a number of villages are from my camp to be seen in flames. My line of communication is now the Julgully Pass, which is held by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow with four Native Regiments. Not a shot has been fired at my camp, or any camp-followers injured since the force marched on the 12th from the crest of the Mountain to Camp Dunna.

The Councils of *all* the tribes compromised have waited on us, and of some of those *not* compromised. Our successful progress has caused every refugee relation of the deported Khans of Agror to be sent back there: they could no longer find shelter on the hills—a significant index of the view taken by the tribes of our power of coercion. The success of the expedition is now assured. General Wilde's military arrangements have been perfect.—*Pioneer, Oct.* 19.

Although it is the opinion of the authorities with the expeditionary force that all fighting is over, and though deputations from the tribes were coming in hourly, yet occasional shots are still fired into our camp. A bullet fell on the 9th very dangerously close to General Wilde, and a sepoy of the 20th P. I. was killed the same night. The inhabitants of the Tikree valley have been fined Rs. 9,000—of which they paid down Rs. 6,000 in hard cash before they were admitted to treaty. Two men of the 2nd P. I. had been killed and three wounded since the 6th. The casualties up to the 10th instant had been 6 killed and 29 wounded, including among the latter an officer of the 5th Goorkas.—*Ibid.*

The following is an extract from a letter from Oghee, dated 11th October, received by the "Pioneer":—

"All resistance to our troops on the Black Mountain may now be said to be at an end. All the tribes have tendered their submission, and agreed to *all* Major Pollock's terms. Such at least is the tenor of a despatch received here from the front last evening. The news has been flashed to the Supreme Government at Simla, and the wire will doubtless have told you also of it long before you receive this letter.

"Sir Donald McLeod is expected here on the 17th with a following of 1,000 men, chiefly camp-followers, I presume. His Honor intends to make a tour through the Swat country on this side the Indus. The promenade will last about fifteen days, after which, it is supposed, our troops will be withdrawn within the limits of British territory. Major Rennie's Battery (the D. F. R. A.) are about ten miles from here.

"Some thirty of the relatives of the Khan of Agror, the c[redacted] instigator of the present disturbance, have come in and submitted to Major Rennie, laying down their arms and throwing themselves upon the protection of British mercy. The British name is certainly more feared and respected in there quarters now than it has ever been before, let croakers say what they may."

Another correspondent sends the following:—
ENTRENCHED CAMP MACHAI PEAK, 5TH OCT. 1868.

. . . .

Major-General Wilde issued a congratulatory order to the troops of the 1st Brigade this evening, and directed the issue of an extra dram of rum to officers and men, which is a great boon these cold nights. I forgot to say that at Chutta-buttee the enemy tried on a new little game,—firing on the unfortunate bheestees while drawing water, killing one and wounding two. This is as bad as firing on the hospital flag among civilized nations. One of the blackguards was taken prisoner in the very act—and they actually aint going to hang him!"

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

The "Pioneer" says it has not received any independent confirmation of the statement that both the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief had resolved on proceeding to Peshawur, but it states positively that the Ameer Shere Ali Khan has expressed great anxiety for an interview with the Viceroy, offering to go with a small escort even to Calcutta for the purpose. The Ameer solemnly asserts that he "has never publicly or privately, either by sign or hint, held any even the smallest communication with any other Power, far or near, but the great British Government." Our contemporary considers—and we agree with him—that it would be matter of just regret if any reverse should befal a sovereign animated by such partiality towards us. He considers, however, that the hostilities, or threatened hostilities, with Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan still render the Ameer's position a critical one.

A FAIR AT LEH.

The first Annual Fair at Leh commenced on the 14th September. Only one month's notice had been given, so, as was to be expected, few, but the merchants in Leh at the time, and the people of the country, could exhibit goods. Nevertheless the following are some of the chief descriptions of products offered for sale:—

From the Punjab.—English cotton goods of all kinds, chintzes, muslins, broadcloth, brocades, velvet, silk fabrics from the Punjab and Delhi, skins of red leather, tea, spices, indigo, copper and iron vessels, cutlery.

From Cashmere.—Shawls, chadars, woollen clothes, papier-mache work, Cashmere chintzes, tobacco, guns, pistols, swords, &c.

From Yarkand.—Pushm, bhang, silk, raw and manufactured, Chinese embroidered silks, cloth of mixed silk and cotton, carpets, felt, cotton cloth, furs, skins, ornaments of jade and other stones, coloured leather, &c.

From Lhasa.—Brick tea and brass ornaments.

From Ladak and Skardou.—Strong woollen cloth, puttoos and chadars, dried fruits, stone cups and vessels, blankets, &c.

All these objects were placed in front of the shops in the broad bazaar of Leh, which is said to have presented a most animated appearance, being constantly thronged with crowds of many races and countries.—*Pioneer, Oct.* 19.

THE APOSTLE OF THE BRAHMOS.

BENARES.—17*th October.*—Last evening Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the enthusiastic Brahmo leader, delivered a lecture on "Hindoo Idolatry and Hindoo Theism" in the hall of the newly-built Normal School, in the presence of a large audience, consisting of European ladies and gentlemen, and many natives of rank and position. Just at eight the Baboo began his lecture. He said that it would not take long to describe the actual state of religious feeling in this Holy City of the orthodox Hindoos. The Hindoos, he said, are now beginning to see not only the evil but the absurdity of image-worship, under the influence of English secular and scientific education. He then read a passage from the Vedas, which in strict terms prohibited image-worship; and another from Yoga Vashistha, which enjoins every one to think of all others as his brethren. In his opinion these two texts are sufficient basis for a new Hindoo Church, which he hopes will soon be established, and in which men of different creeds, different nations, and different castes will meet and have the same moral and religious principles. He hopes that his countrymen will begin to pray to 'Ekamevadwitiyane' (the only one and having no equal), notwithstanding the threats of their parents who might be idolators. He said—"shame to them who do not believe in idols, yet act in such a way as to seem idolators."—*Pioneer.*

THE FURLOUGH RULES.

The following decisions by the Government of India, touching the Furlough Rules of 1868, are published:—

1. "Rule 16, which limits the amount of furlough which an officer may be allowed with pay and retention of appointment during his service to eight years, *has* retrospective effect."

2. "The period passed on furlough on private affairs or on medical certificate out of India under former rules must be included in the eight years."

3. "Any leave taken out of India proper, although within Indian limits according to the old Leave Rules, will count against the eight years allowed under Rule 16. Rule 25 refers only to leave taken actually in India."—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

SPACE ALLOWED TO SOLDIERS ON TRANSPORTS.

The following modification of existing orders regarding the superficial space to be allowed to soldiers in health, and invalids on board steamers and sailing vessels, proceeding from port to port in India, is to be adopted; except in vessels in which larger accommodation may be contracted for, as in the case of the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company:—

When European toops are embarked on board vessels in which it is possible to carry out the regulation, that one-third the number of men in health shall always be on watch on the upper deck, 7½ superficial feet per man in health will be sufficient. But in cases where the system of watches may not be practicable, each man in health will have a space of 12 superficial feet allotted to him.

Invalids, sick, and women embarked on board such steamers are to have 15 superficial feet each, and children under 10 years 7½ feet, children above 10 years same as adults.

Should the constituted medical authority deem the full space of 22 feet requisite for cases of extreme sickness, it should be provided.

The best parts of the ship are to be appropriated for the sick generally, and effective men should not be allowed to occupy any of the space allotted to the sick.

A cabin or screened berth is to be set apart for use as a dispensary; an area of 22 square feet will suffice.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES FOR SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, in supersession of all previous orders upon the subject, that the following revised scales of travelling allowances have received sanction, and are to be made applicable to the undermentioned subordinate establishments in this Presidency from the 1st instant:—

MONTHLY RATE.

For those members of the establishment of a Revenue Commissioner who accompany the Revenue Commissioner on tour in the districts—

Salary.	*Travelling Allowance.* For European and Eurasian Clerks. Rs.	For Native Clerks and Karkoons. Rs.
Rs. 300 a month and upwards	66	60
Rs. 200 to less than Rs. 300	50	45
Rs. 100 to less than Rs. 200	42	38
Rs. 76 to less than Rs. 100	30	26
More than Rs. 50 to less than Rs. 76	24	20
Rs. 30 to Rs. 50	18	15
Less than Rs. 30	14	12

For Mamlutdars ... Rs. 25
For Mahalkuries of Subordinate Magistrates ... „ 15
For Sheristedar of an Assistant Collector ... „ 15
For Karkoons of ditto ... „ 10

DAILY RATE.

For Dufterdars of Revenue Commissioners ... „ 4
Ditto of Collectors ... „ 3

For Clerks and Karkoons of Collectors and of Judges—

Salary.	European and Eurasians. Rs. a. p.	Natives. Rs. a. p.
Rs. 300 a month and upwards	2 4 0	2 0 0
Rs. 200 to less than Rs. 300	1 11 0	1 8 0
Rs. 100 to less than Rs. 200	1 7 0	1 4 0
Rs. 76 to less than Rs. 100	1 1 0	0 14 0
More than Rs. 50 to less than Rs. 76	0 13 0	0 10 0
Rs. 30 to Rs. 50	0 10 0	0 8 0
Less than Rs. 30	0 8 0	0 6 0

For Mamlutdar's Karkoons—
Rs. 30 and upwards ... Rs. 0 7 0
Less than Rs. 30 ... 0 5 0
For Havildars or Naiks and Peons when they proceed on duty beyond the Zilla or Collectorate ... 0 2 0

N.B.—The special rate sanctioned for Sind in Government Resolution No. 3143, dated 11th September 1867, are not affected by this notification.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1868.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 22ND OCTOBER.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 13¾ premium. Fives, 8¾ premium. Fours, 5¾ discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 0½d.
Light freight, £3 15s.
Cotton, £2 10s.
Interest on Loans, 4½ per cent.
Money Market easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-6 to Rs. 5-7.
No. 40s Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 3-7-6.
Shipments of Cotton for week ending the 22nd October, 22,151 cwts.

BOMBAY.

The rain-fall at Matheran up to 9 A.M. on the 5th instant was 471 inches 51 cents; at Malcolm Pett, Mahableshwur, it was 237 inches 15 cents.

We understand that the Select Committee appointed by the Bench of Justices to revise the Municipal establishments, have recommended a reduction of ten per cent. in the department of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality.

The value of silver in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week (all of it ready for coinage) was Rs. 18,25,420, of which Rs. 18,00,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued a sunud to Gopal Vittul Risbood authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Khandeish District.

The following persons amongst others have presented petitions to the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Sorabjee Byramjee, lately traded in partnership with Dadabhoy Hormusjee, contractor, in the name and firm of Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

Percy Edward Laurent (European), unemployed.

Huson Ally bin Mahomed, a broker.

His Highness the Raja of Kolapore, who arrived here about a week ago to see the Dewallee illuminations, is to proceed to his native country next week.

On Tuesday last one John William, belonging to the ship *Aerolite*, fell from the jib-boom into the water while binding the jib. The body of the unfortunate man has not yet been recovered.

The following cases of cholera were reported to the Health Officer on Wednesday last:—2, Girgaum, still sick; 3, Bholeshwur, one of whom has recovered and the other two are recovering; 1, Camateepoora, recovered; 1, Mahim, recovered; 1, Khetwady, died after a day or two. Yesterday the following two cases were reported up to noon:—1, Candawady, died after three days; 1, Oomercarry, died. The latter case was not reported to the district registrar until after death.

The following passengers arrived yesterday per P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Columbia," Captain Curling, from Hongkong:—Mr. Weir, Dr. Walker, and Rev. Mr. Leston.

The company forming the Great American Circus gave their second performance on Wednesday evening. The difficulties attending a first performance having been overcome everything worked smoothly, and gave entire satisfaction to the audience. The old favourite Jerry Blossom has resumed his engagement, and cannot fail to attract his old admirers. We omitted yesterday to notice the performance of Mr. Burke in a comic single equestrian act, which was both clever and amusing.

The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 15th instant as compared with the amount in circulation on the 7th instant:—

	15th Oct.	7th Oct.
Rs. 10 Note	Rs. 27,64,200	Rs. 27,00,730
Rs. 20 „	Rs. 16,80,720	Rs. 21,39,840
Rs. 50 „	Rs. 22,93,650	Rs. 22,13,400
Rs. 100 „	Rs. 86,32,300	Rs. 85,95,100
Rs 500 „	Rs. 23,79,000	Rs. 24,25,500
Rs. 1,000 „	Rs. 2,50,50,000	Rs. 2,55,98,000
Total...	Rs. 4,27,99,870	Rs. 4,36,72,570

A few days ago the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company reported to Government that some time in August last, while the down passenger train was approaching the Bheelar station platform, three carriages and the brake in the rear of the train left the rails. In one of the third class carriages was a passenger, who finding the carriage had left the rails, got out of the window and on to the footboard, intending no doubt to alight therefrom upon the ground. The carriage unfortunately turned over sideways, and fell upon him, causing instantaneous death. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded. The Resident Engineer of the Company reported the line to be in good order. He could not account for the accident, but surmised that the driver might have suddenly put on steam to bring his train up to the platform, and in doing so given a sudden jerk.

The total number of deaths registered during last week was 286, being an increase of 25 as compared with the preceding week, 22 more than the total of the week ending 22nd October last year, and 54 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 64 births were reported. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown causes	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported Births during the week exclusive of still-born.
A.	Colaba	19,161	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	7	..
	Fort, Southern	2,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fort, Northern	39,258	..	..	..	7	12	..	2	21	4
	Esplanade	7,869	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	3
B.	Market	75,402	1	...	...	3	9	..	..	13	18
	Mandwee	41,152	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	11	1
	Chukla	41,442	..	..	..	9	6	1	..	16	6
	Oomburkharee	63,020	..	..	1	8	18	..	..	27	9
	Dongree	60,59	..	1	..	5	13	..	..	19	3
C.	Dhobeetulao	71,795	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	13	..
	Phunuswaree	22,529	7	..	..	4	3	..	..	14	1
	Bhooleshwur	50,282	..	..	..	5	8	1	..	14	..
	Kharatulao	23,454	..	1	..	10	3	..	..	14	..
	Koombarwara	23,085	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	9	3
	Khetwaree	29,177	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	7	..
D.	Girgaon	21,5?3	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	9	1
	Chaupatee	6,184	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	...
	Walkeshwur	10,094	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
E.	Mazagon	21,7?4	2	..	..	4	10	..	..	16	1
	Tarwaree	9,462	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..
	Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	..	1	21	16	2	..	41	4
	Parel	7,003	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
	Sewree	5,042	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
F.	Sion	12,078	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Mahim	19,459	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
	Worlee	10,211	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	7	6
W.	Harbour	30,582	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
	Non-Resident and Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	6	..
	Bombay	816,562	12	3	2	113	148	6	2	286	64
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		18	1	1	184	99	7	½	310	..

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Boodhist—Jain, &c	15		266
Brahmun	9	Jew	1
Lingaet	2	Native-Christian	12
Bhatia	1	Indo-European	1
Hindoo of other Caste	133	European	3
Hindoo Out-caste	16	Negro-African	1
Mussulman	66	Chinese	1
Parsee	24	Other & Unknown Races.	1
	266	All Races..	286

Total of the corresponding week in the preceding year, week ending 22nd October 1867 ... 267

FORT POLICE COURT.—21ST OCTOBER.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Dhondee, woman, was convicted of stealing a silver ornament belonging to Gunga, woman, and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for six weeks.—Lutib Husson was charged with stealing a copper pot, of the value of five rupees, the property of Isub Ally. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Adam Ismael, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a carpet and a sheet belonging to one Ally Kadurbaee, and on conviction, sentenced to receive ten stripes.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—22ND OCTOBER.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Vully Double, casai (butcher), was charged with having deposited building material on the public road in Shaik Abdoola Lackmodia Street, without permission from the Municipal Commissioner. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 10 rupees.

THEFT.—Gainoo Patloo and Bapoo Mahadoo were sentenced to hard labour for seven days each, for stealing a purse and some money belonging to one Suckia Khundoo.

TRESPASS.—Ramjee Raghoo was charged with passing across the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line when a train was approaching and in sight. The accused admitted the offence and was fined eight annas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I was yesterday going by the Divan Exchange, I saw a buggywallah disputing with an Englishman for his fare. The Englishman used threatening language, and refused to pay more than what he had given. The poor man called out for a sepoy. The sepoy immediately came there, and without hearing a word on either side drove the buggywallah out with three or four violent pushes. Upon inquiry I found that his carriage had been occupied from twelve to seven, and that in return he was paid a rupee! The present sepoys, with a few exceptions, are in fact no sepoys. They are nothing but a set of cowards. They are more inclined to disturb than perserve public peace. They let go the powerful and overlook their faults, however serious they may be. They injure the weak, beat the cartmen and the buggywallahs, brutally treat the beggars, are always ready to disturb quiet and innocent people, and take undue advantage of the authority with which they are invested. It is to be hoped that most stringent measures will be adopted by the Police Commissioner to prevent in future this gross mismanagement and injustice.—Yours, &c.,

NARAYEN GOPAL GARDE.

Bombay, 21st October, 1868.

THE MODERN PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days ago an eloquent and impressive lecture was given by Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen at Lucknow on the educated native, his position and responsibilities. This lecture has given rise to certain thoughts in my mind, regarding the religious and moral condition of my community, which, although it has outrun almost all other nations in India in commerce and secular education, is far behind them in matters of religion. Have we, the modern Parsees, any religion at all? For my part, I will say we have none. The few religious and moral precepts which are to be found in the "Gathas" are perfectly unintelligible to us, as they are written in the Zend language; and it is a great wonder, if not pity, how my community has continued to pray in that dead language without understanding a single word of its contents. Moreover, practically speaking, what shall I call ourselves? There is nothing in the world or in the universe, which we are not religiously desired and commanded to invoke, and pray to. We pretend that we are worshippers of one God only, but our priests in the "Agiaries" (fire-temples) and our wives and daughters actually kill their time, and exhaust all their money, health, and energy in the performance of childish, laughable, and meaningless ceremonies in the name of religion. When any person dies among us, our "Agiaries" are literally converted into fine fruit markets, and our reading rooms into bakeries. This is no exaggeration. If you were, Mr. Editor, a Parsee, you would easily understand the tone of my writings. Our very religious works, especially the "Vendidad," "Visperad," and the "Yesna," contain such a mass of rubbish and nonsense, that you can hardly find a parallel to them in any other work, ancient or modern. The ceremonies which they prescribe for our eternal salvation are, to say the least, out of the range of all commonsense and judgment, and quite unsuited to the requirements and wants of the present age. How long such a state of matters will continue, remains to be seen.

Time has now, however, changed. We are not what we were a few years before. Our Colleges and Universities, together with missionary enterprise, have produced a remarkably healthy change in our mode of reasoning and religious aspirations. Though the conservatives among us as yet adhere fanatically to old religious views and ceremonies, the radicals begin to feel their sad condition, and earnestly desire to know if they could create a new religion on the relics of the old. My only advice to the latter is, that they should form a body, and come into intimate union with the members of the "Prarthana Somaj" in Bombay, and the "Bramo Somaj" in Calcutta, and attentively watch and study the way in which their prayer meetings are conducted. By so doing they will clearly see to some extent how and what to pray to a living God, and appreciate the necessity of that revealed religion from which are borrowed many of the most noble and moral precepts by the members of the "Bramo Somaj," and which has made the present English and Americans first class nations on the face of the earth.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 19th October 1868. PARSEE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The "Overland China Mail" of Oct. 2, received by the mail yesterday, contains the following summary of Japan and China news:—

JAPAN.

The political aspect remains unchanged. The two parties are each waiting a chance to overthrow the other, and much is said to depend on the action of foreign diplomatists.

Some disturbance has occurred between U. S. and French Midshipmen and the Japanese. No lives were lost, and their commanders have apologised, the midshipmen being entirely in the wrong.

Yedo was to have been opened yesterday (1st October.)

Osaka is reported very unsafe. Robbers and ronins are numerous.

The Japanese are said to have bought the S. S. "Gazelle" and "Helen Black" (Brit. barq.) and are negociating for the "Adeline" and "Ashuelot."

The name of Yedo is to be changed to that of Higashi-no-Kioto.

No additional particulars are to hand about the mysterious coolie ship (supposed "Providenza;") but microscopic observations tend to show that the captain of the vessel was murdered in his bed.

CHINA.

The survey of the Yellow River, under the auspices of the Asiatic Society, has been commenced under the leadership of Mr. N. Elias.

Mr. Cooper has reached Bathang. The Chinese authorities refused to allow him to cross into Thibet. He has therefore fallen back upon the Bhamo route to Calcutta.

Several fires have occurred at Shanghai. Much native property destroyed.

Tseng Kwo-fan has been made Governor-General of Chih-li.

Rebels are again reported in the neighbourhood of Taku.

The Chefoo gold diggings appear to give a moderate yield, but no great finds are reported.

A memorial has been addressed to Sir R. Alcock on the subject of religious persecutions in Formosa.

Great indignation prevails at the conduct of Captain Bush, H.M.S. "Rinaldo," in leaving Chinkeang during the negociations respecting the recent atrocious outrages. Captain Bush was seriously ill, but could have easily got a passage in another vessel. By withdrawing the "Rinaldo," incalculable damage has been inflicted on British interests in Central China. The satisfaction demanded for the Yangchow outrage is point blank refused, and the matter is referred to Peking.

The latest instance of Chinese invitation to "plant the shining cross" is a proclamation publicly posted about Chinkeang and the chief cities of the Yangtzu, asking "Who is this Beast Jesus whose venom has spread even to China?"

Hon. J. Ross Brown, U. S. Minister, has proceeded to Peking.

Considerable complaints are made respecting the Yangtze light ship; vessels approaching at night should be cautious, as it may very possibly be out, or at least not visible.

The words "foreign devil" applied to Europeans are, it is said, to be expunged from Chinese colloquial by treaty agreement(!) But the term "thief" is, at the special request of the Mandarins, to be permitted for five years at Shanghai, as the change would be too sudden!!

The str. "Ajax" sank at her moorings at Shanghai owing to an accident while repairing her screw; the disconnected shaft became detached, leaving the bearing open, and she rapidly filled. It is hoped that she will be raised in a few days. The hole has been successfully plugged.

HONGKONG.

A black man was killed on board the Messageries steamer "Tigre," and two Frenchmen were arrested upon warrant and brought before the Magistrate charged with having caused his death. A formal protest was made by the French Consul against the Magistrate's jurisdiction. The case was dismissed, as the evidence was insufficient to justify a committal, but the Magistrate clearly laid down that he did not release the defendants on account of any want of jurisdiction.

Local excitement has been raised by a Chinese gunboat threatening to fire into a British river-steamer for not showing her flag. Strong representations have been made on the subject.

The gambling license fees have been increased from dlrs. 156,000 to dlrs. 280,000 per annum. All Europeans, persons not of Chinese, Indian, or Malay origin have been forbidden to play at the licensed gambling houses.

Arrivals during the fortnight are:—"Nymph" (str.), from London; "Jalawar," from Cardiff; "Psyhe," from Liverpool; "San Francisco," from Bremen; "Meanee" (H. M. S), from England; "Croix," from Cardiff; "Competitor," from New York; "Arica," from Cardiff; "Oscar Vidal," from Cardiff.

Departed:—"Bella," for London, Teas; "Chetah," for London, Teas; "Nile," (str.) for London.

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H. M. GUNBOAT "STARLING."

By the arrival of the M. I. steamer Donnai on the evening of the 28th ult., we learn further particulars respecting the misfortunes which befel H. M. gunboat "Starling," on her voyage from here to Saigon. The "Starling," it will be remembered, left this port on 2nd of August, and on the 5th, when off the Paracells, she encountered a very heavy gale, during which she lost her coal, boats, spars, &c., in addition to which the vessel was so strained and the rigging so damaged that it was not until the 26th of August, that the unfortunate gunboat arrived at Camrah Bay, 150 miles north of Saigon. Here Lieutenant-Commander Bradshawe, and three-fourths of the officers and crew, were attacked by fever, aggravated by scarcity of provisions and the impurity of the water. A communication was next sent to Saigon; and the Admiral at that port at once despatched a troopship to tow the "Starling" into port, where she arrived on the 6th Sept. The gunboat has been refitted, and now only awaits the discharge of her officers and men from hospital to proceed to Labuan.—*Overland China Mail.*

THE CHINESE COOLIE TRADE—
A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SEA.

The case of the "Providenza" has elicited a fresh outburst of indignation in Hongkong at the iniquities of the coolie trade, and has brought to light some striking facts connected with it. On the 19th August, a foreign built barque of 350 to 400 tons measurement, old, dilapidated, without top-gallant masts, with rigging torn and disorderly, without boats, without papers, without charts or instruments, without even a name, and with only forty-two Chinese coolies on board, was brought into Hakodadi harbour by Japanese pilots, who had picked her up off the coast, drifting helplessly at the mercy of winds and currents. The men told the unlikely tale that they had sailed from Macao some two months previously, under a European captain with five European and fifty Chinese sailors, that the foreigners had abandoned the ship in boats during a gale of wind, and that they had drifted to the spot where they were found. The tale was unlikely for many reasons. It was unlikely that a sound and well provisioned ship would be deserted; for the dilapidated state of her masts and rigging was evidently the result of neglect rather than of bad weather. It was unlikely that every trace of a name would have been so carefully removed before abandoning her under stress of weather. It was evident the men or board were not sailors; in fact, they soon contradicted their own tale by producing coolie certificates made out for the Italian barque "Providenza," which gave the lacking clue to the identity of the ship. It was at once inferred that she was the "Providenza," and that she had sailed some time previously with a cargo of coolies, of whom these were a part. The discovery of blood in the cabin strengthened the suspicion which at once suggested itself, that the coolies had risen and murdered the crew; that clan fights among themselves had further reduced their number, and that these, the only survivors, ignorant of navigation, had drifted helplessly to the Japanese coast.

Enquiry has confirmed this impression, so far as regards the identity of the vessel. A barque called the "Providenza" did clear from Macao with 382 coolies and a crew of 28 Europeans on board, for Lima. There can be no longer a doubt that the dilapidated and bloodstained hull with its forty-two coolie occupants, represents this vessel and its living freight. The question remains to be solved, what has become of the remainder? The imagination runs riot in trying to conceive an answer. The absence of the boats suggests the only hope that some of the 368 missing souls may yet turn up. It is possible that the mutiny may have taken place immediately after leaving Macao, and that a majority of the coolies escaped in boats to the mainland. Or it is possible, as suggested by the "Daily Press," that the mutineers may have been aided by junks and escaped in these. But in either case it is strange that forty-two men should remain on board. Otherwise, it is difficult to resist the inference that the traces of blood are evidences of the murder of the crew, and that the ship has been since a floating battle-field between the survivors. Some may have left in the missing boats, but a fearful tragedy has been first played, which a sketch of the precautions taken against mutiny on board of these coolie ships may help us to conceive. These, says a writer in the "Daily Press," include "an extra supply of fire-arms and cutlasses aft in the cabin and forward in the forecastle, with plenty of ammunition, and the best will to use them; a strong palisade of iron bars from side to side of the ship just abaft the main-mast, and rising to the height of five or six feet above the bulwarks; probably a similar grating or palisade forward, to protect the forecastle doors; a couple of iron twelve-pounders, loaded to the muzzle, and pointed forward along each gangway, from behind the quarter deck barrier, and a couple of lighter pieces mounted on the top of the poop cabin, to prevent any attempt to clamber over or along the bulwarks. Three or four fierce and powerful dogs, and a crew of truculent-looking scoundrels, one-half of whom were always under arms, probably completed the preparations; and Captain Nattini went to sea with his mind fully made up, that at the first movement among his passengers, the grape shot and langride of his twelve pounders should sweep his decks clear of the mutinous and ungrateful wretches he was taking from poverty and misery to wealth, comfort, and happiness." The extent of the preparations may give some indication of the fierceness of the struggle. Unless by surprise, a victory over men so prepared would not be easily won. But in these preparations what a moral is conveyed! What a comment are they on the system which the Macao Government is trying to punish our Honkong contemporary for exposing! How willing must be the emigrants who require cannon, barricade, and an armed crew to keep them from mutiny! In what respect does emigration so conducted differ from the slave trade which we have been for years endeavouring to stop on the coast of Africa? The Chinaman as well as the negro is kidnapped, bought, kept in forcible confinement, and sold. The chances of either returning to their country are about equal. The only difference is that in the case of the negro there is no disguise. He is sold openly as a horse or a dog might be; but the Chinaman is made to sign a contract ticket which binds him to work only for a certain number of years, at a certain rate of pay. And this document is sold by the importer to his new master. Nothing could apparently be fairer. Nothing could be really more hollow. Under one pretence or other, the labourer's wages are so docked that he gets little more than enough to live on. When the end of his term comes he is unable to pay his passage home; to be without employment is to subject himself to "legal" punishment; he is obliged to renew his contract to earn his livelihood and escape persecution. It is possible that some few willing emigrants may be found, deceived by the speciously fair appearance of the terms offered. But the circumstances are now so well known in South China, and the "emigration" agents looked on with such horror, that these must be very few. It may be safely affirmed that nine-tenths of the coolies shipped from Macao to Cuba and South America are kidnapped, or have bartered their liberty in gambling, or for opium. The frequent mutinies on board these emigrant ships, and the preparations which are made to repress them, are a sufficient reply to any assertion of the willingness of the emigrants.—*North China Herald, Sept.* 25.

The Progress of France under the Empire.—The *Reveil* publishes some curious statistics relative to the French empire. It appears that the salary paid by France to Napoleon III. in 15 years is more by 7,800,000*l.* than was paid to King Louis Philippe during the same number of years. The amount of donations, which in 1852 was 400,000*l.*, amounted in 1866 to 920,000*l.* The interest of the public debt in 1844 was about 14,500,000*l.*; in 1866 it was over 26,000,000*l.* The total of the civil list donations and interest of public debt during the first 15 years of the government of July was, in round numbers, 210,000,000*l.*; during the first 15 years of imperial *Regime*, 354,000,000*l.*; showing an increase of expenditure in favour of the empire of 144,000,000*l.*

The Queen and the Highlandman.—"A Highlander Abroad," in a letter to the *Inverness Courier*, giving a few notes of a recent visit to Switzerland, relates the following incident:—"A few days after 'doing' Mount Pilatus, we made a party to ascend the Righi, which is much easier to accomplish. A panorama of three hundred miles in circumference is visible from the summit. While we were admiring the view, we observed a party of ladies on horseback coming up to the flagstaff where we all were standing. The first pony was led by a stout, handsome fellow in the Highland dress, and we soon saw the visitor was the Queen, accompanied by the two Princesses, Prince Arthur, the Marchioness of Ely, and an equerry. The royal party soon mixed with the crowd at the top, admiring the scene from every point of view. The Queen looked well and perfectly happy. As she passed to and fro the gentlemen touched their hats. I lifted my Highland bonnet, and as Her Majesty passed I heard her say to the gillie, 'I wonder who that Scotch gentleman is?' The Highlander eyed me very keenly, but he could only report that I wore knickerbockers of a certain hunting tartan. Shortly afterwards the equerry came up. 'Pardon me, sir,' he said, 'but Her Majesty, who takes an interest in all around her requested me to come and ask your name, as she is anxious to know it.' In reply I said I was Captain ——, late of the —— regiment, and that on one occasion I had the honour of being on a guard of honour to Her Majesty at Balmoral. He then gave me his name, and went off down hill to satisfy the Queen's curiosity as to the Highland bonnet and the tartan. This little incident shows the predilection that Her Majesty has for everything Highland."

CHINA TO INDIA—Mr. COOPER'S JOURNEY.

When we last heard from Mr. Cooper, three months ago, he was on the point of leaving Ta-tsian-loo, in the extreme west of Szechuen, for the frontier of Thibet. He had been disappointed in this hope of crossing from Li-kiang to Sudya, and now intended to try to reach India by way of Thibet and Nepaul. His success appeared very questionable, from the jealous exclusiveness which characterises the Thibetan policy, as well as from the fact that ill-feeling likely to result in war prevails between the courts of L'hassa and Khatmandu. But the length of time which had elapsed since his departure from Ta-tsian-loo, had led us to hope that the first of his difficulties had been overcome; that he had succeeded in crossing the Thibetan Frontier. And the care of the Government of India had smoothed his road to Nepaul, if he could succeed in approaching that country. We now, however, hear with great regret that he has been stopped at the frontier town of Bathang, and compelled to fall back on his last hope, of crossing to India by the known route of Bhamo and Rangoon.

We dwelt lightly, in our last comment on his journey, on the hardships which Mr. Cooper had suffered in the Szechuen hills, from hunger, cold, bad food, and bad lodging. These appear to have increased with his onward progress. He describes the climate during his journey of twenty days from Ma-tsian-loo to Bathang, a trying beyond description—snow storms on the mountains, and extreme heat in the valleys; food difficult to obtain, and what he could get he was obliged to cook himself; while, to aggravate his discomfort, the cold and rarified atmosphere on the mountains painfully affected his breathing, and brought out swellings and a general rash over the body. Spies were in constant attendance—sometimes a Lama, sometimes a Chinese soldier—bent on finding out why he was travelling and on magnifying the horrors of the road. And after having passed through all this, he was told at Bathang that he could not proceed to L'hassa; that troops had even been sent to a small town before him, to bar his passage. It was in vain he showed his passport and insisted on proceeding; the Chinese authorities acknowledged that they must and would respect it, but urged that the Thibetans would interfere with him, and refused to forward his journey. At this stage he learned that there was a route from Bathang to Assam, only fourteen days journey in length; and was delighted by an offer from the Chinese authorities to send him "home" by that route. The very object of his journey had been to demonstrate the practicability of communication between Western China and Assam: and in fourteen days he would have accomplished this object and be on the frontiers of British territory. But unfortunately the Chinese merchants interfered and put a stop to the project. Mr. Cooper ascertained that they specially guard this road against foreigners of any kind, from fear lest tea from Assam should find its way to Thibet and so injure the Chinese trade, which he judged to be enormous from the caravans of yaks loaded with tea that he saw passing. It is needless to say, he tried every means to accomplish this his cherished route but failed. And as, in the face of opposition, his journey would have been so prolonged that he would have been left utterly destitute of funds, he was finally obliged to accept the offer of the Chinese authorities to give him an escort and protection, if he would go down the Kin-sha river—the head water of the Yangtze, to Wei-si, a town some distance within the borders of Yunan, whence he hopes to make his way to Ta-lee and thence across Burmah to Calcutta. It is worthy of remark that at Wei-si he will be little more than 250 miles from Sudya, on the head waters of the Bramapootra, which it was his original intention to reach by way of Li-kiang; and that in travelling from Wei-si to Ta-lee he will cross the line of route which he would have followed had he been able to prosecute that intention. It is remarkable that he makes no allusion to this fact; we can only infer that he has not good maps; but it is likely he will learn his position on the road, and still, therefore, just possible that he may accomplish his original design, as he will be much more favourably placed for doing so than at any prevous time. Otherwise, if he pursue the route of Ta-li, Tsantah, and Bhamo, he is most likely to meet in Yunan the mission which, under Captain Sladen, is now trying to reach the first-named city from Rangoon, for the purpose of establishing commercial intercourse across Burmah.

Mr. Cooper believes that if he had had funds enough to have stayed longer at Bathang, he might by degrees have forced his way forward on the Assam road, as he learned more about it; but in spite of the noble assistance which he had received from the Bishop of Szechuen, he was left with only tls. 200 in hand; although he had on various occasions pawned his watch and other articles for ponies and transit. As it was, he was to leave Bathang on the 3rd June, the day after he writes, and as his rest there had much restored his health, it is to be hoped that he will successfully overcome the dangers of the rough route along the banks of the Kin-cha-kiang, and through the disturbed districts of Yunan. At Bathang, he says, the Kin-sha was about twenty yards wide, exhibiting on its bank the appearance of a rise and fall of about fifty feet. It is gratifying to hear that the people had everywhere treated him well.—*North China Herald, Sept.* 25.

The Emperor of Russia and the Poles.—A Darmstadt letter says—The measures of precaution taken since the Emperor and Empress of Russia have been residing in this vicinity exceed anything adopted in this respect during the former visits of their Majesties. The Russian Minister of Police, Count Schouwaloff, is at present at Ingenheim, where the Emperor resides; and, in addition to a detachment of soldiers, a certain number of gendarmes are there. On the arrival of all the railway trains an elderly man with white beard may be seen at the station; this is a Russian detective on the watch for suspected Poles.

On Prodigals.—It is remarkable how unreasonable people will be in refusing to be convinced that a person who has exceeded his income has not been extravagant. It is not from want of explanations. The prodigal commonly gives them a choice out of an abundant stock. Sometimes he denies the fact and the figures, and affirms that it will be seen sooner or later that he has a sufficient income and a balance at his banker's. Sometimes he avoids the charge by demonstrating, to his own full satisfaction, that he succeeded to a property heavily encumbered and has been engaged in nothing ever since but in paying off the former possessor's debts. He may even justify his prodigality by the excuse that, though he may have been spending freely, it has been all for the good of the estate, and productive expenditure. He may assert that, in his position of life, no one could have done with less, and that he has, at any rate, lived nobly, and kept up the honour of the family. Or, in the last resort, he may stand wringing his hands, and asking how else could he have acted, and what could he have economized.—*The Times, October* 21.

A Gallant Resolve.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, we are glad to see, adheres manfully to his determination to have nothing to do with publicans and bill-stickers in appealing to his constituents for re-election. In a speech which he delivered in Lambeth last night, Mr. Hughes said—"He did not intend to use any public room in the borough. He did not intend to 'bill' himself all over the walls of the borough, or to stick himself up between the blue horse and the latest acrobat who threw somersaults for the benefit of the British public. He would not stick up 'Hughes for ever,' but he would meet the electors at public meetings in every part of the borough, and explain to them the grounds of his political faith. He did not believe in the old electioneering machinery, and he would not use it. It was nothing but bribery, only bribery in a form which brought the briber under no risk of losing his seat." It is for the electors of Lambeth to prove that there is at least one metropolitan constituency which is superior to the influence of "beer and balderdash."—*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept.* 22.

The Unpunctual Guest.—He is asked for 7; at half-past 7 or a quarter to 8 in he comes, with a happy smile on his face, as if he had struck the very point of time, and knew nothing of such vulgar annoyances as chilled soup or sodden entrées. If he can say that he missed the train he is quite at ease with himself and all mankind; if he can further say that a man came in and kept him, that is reason enough and to spare for being too late for heaven. It never seems to occur to him that it was part of his duty not to be too late for the train, and that if any man whatsoever came in his first obligation was to send him out again when the fitting moment for departure arrived. He can give no valid reason why he should have been late. His chief duty was to keep his dinner engagement punctually, and all the rest is merely excuse, of no real value to any one. I have known a man of this kind, asked for 7, come in jauntily at 9. He had a patient, timid hostess, who had counted on him as a tower of strength, being a man with a presence and a jovial manner, and an abundant atmosphere, and a generous vitality, and who, therefore, was of considerable value to the young dinner-giver. She waited for her tower just one hour and five minutes by the clock. When another half-hour had passed he entered with the air of a prince coming to his throne, and coolly accepted the offer of such meats and dishes as had long ago been relegated to the region of accomplished facts. He said he had been kept; further, that he had missed the train; and he had not the shadow of remorse so soon as he had made his excuse. The distress of the young hostess, her anxiety lest her dinner would be spoilt and her guests set out of tune, the fiercer annoyance of the host, careful of his bride and specially desirous that her trial dinner should succeed, the discomfiture of the people whose places he had already deranged and now again shifted—all this was of no more consequence to that unpunctual guest than so many drops of rain falling gently on the back of a sailing swan. I am bound to confess that my friend is notorious for this kind of thing. He is the best fellow in the world, frank, warm, and generous, a faithful friend, and kind and noble-hearted in all his relations, but he is unpunctual. You must give him a margin of perhaps some hours in all your appointments with him, and then think yourself lucky if you get him at the end. He makes it a practice to begin to dress at the hour of invitation, and he lives half-a-dozen miles from everywhere.—*All the Year Round.*

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT AT HOMBURG.

A correspondent writes to the "Daily News" from Homburg—

"Yesterday (Sunday Sept. 20) we were favoured with a sermon which disgusted many and astonished all who heard it. An English church has been built here by subscriptions raised among the summer visitors, and it was consecrated a few weeks ago by the Bishop of London. The Rev. Terry Patch, the resident chaplain, confines himself to the duties of his office, and to occasionally inditing a tract against gambling, in which he warns those who indulge in it that they will lose their souls in the next world and their money in this world. He is a quiet, inoffensive man, without any extreme views, and all who attend his church are satisfied with his ministrations. Yesterday, however, he lent his pulpit to a divine who went off on the rampage, and launched forth into an attack upon those ungodly persons who are banded together to deprive the Irish established church of its temporalities. Although his observations were considered by many to be out of place, they were listened to for some time without rebuke; but when he ceased his general anathema of the liberal party in England, and, singling out Mr. Gladstone, spoke of that eminent statesman in language so coarse and so indecent that its like has rarely been heard at a political meeting of the most fanatical tories, a portion of the congregation felt that they could no longer countenance by their presence so gross a desecration of a house dedicated to God. They therefore quietly withdrew, and their action has met with the approval of the most of the English here. The Rev. Terry Patch derives a portion of his income from a society in England, and it is thought by many that, as churchmen of all shades subscribe to its funds, some official notice should be taken of his conduct in thus allowing his pulpit to be converted by an erratic clerical brawler into a political platform. The conservatives tell us that the funds of the Irish church should not be diverted from the purposes for which they were intended; but many who subscribed towards the erection of the church here, and who yearly subscribe towards the income of its chaplain, hardly intended their money to be used for the purpose of lauding Mr. Disraeli and denouncing Mr. Gladstone and liberal party from the pulpit."

A ROMANTIC LAW CASE.

The courts of law will in all probability be occupied early in the ensuing session with one of those remarkable cases which so often occur in romances, and so seldom in real life. It appears that about 120 years ago a large estate close to one of the most important of English manufacturing towns was in the possession of the great grandfather of the parties to the present litigation. Since that time the land has been built upon to a great extent, and now forms the most wealthy suburb of the town in question. At the death of the owner, his eldest son, finding that there was no will, naturally claimed the estate. The children of a second marriage, however, who had never lived on good terms with their half brother, protested against his title on the ground that his parents had never married, and that he was consequently illegitimate. It seemed at first that there was no ground for this statement. The parents had always been received in society, and no one had ever heard of any scandal in connection with them. On making inquiry it was, however, found impossible to discover any trace of the marriage, and the eldest son was forced to submit and to leave the home he had always considered his own, without a shilling. He went into town and embarked in trade, apparently without much success, for his grandson is at the present time a shoe-maker in a back street, and in a very small way of business. The tradition of the lost estate has, however, always been preserved, and some time since this descendant of the elder son recommenced the search for proof of the marriage in question. After much trouble he succeeded in getting at the copies of the registers, which are preserved in the chancery of Chester, and there, in the index, he discovered, somewhat earlier than was expected, the names of the original possessor of the estate and his first wife. There was, however, no such entry in the body of the book. At last, however, on going through it for the last time it was discovered that two leaves had been fastened together, and on their being separated a copy of the entry of the marriage from the books of a Manchester church was duly found. On referring back to the church itself the book was produced, but the entry was not there. Further examination showed, however, that this book had also been tampered with, but in a different way. A leaf had been cut out with scissors, and the marks were even then distinctly visible. On these facts the action will be brought, and when it is remembered that the present family have been in possession for nearly a century, and that they are highly respected, and their members married amongst the wealthiest people in the county, it may readily be imagined that the matter is creating a good deal of interest. The value of the property at stake is between one and two hundred thousand pounds.—*Western Morning News.*

AN IRISH CLAIMANT TO THE SUFFRAGE.

A Dublin letter of September 24th says—In Mr. Kaye's court yesterday a rare specimen of a reluctant claimant (Michael Judge, 4 Upper Bridge-street) was put forward by the Liberals. When the book was put into his hand he refused to be sworn, and the following dialogue ensued:—

"Mr. Kaye—If you refuse to be sworn, you cannot have the franchise.

"Claimant—I don't want to be sworn at all.

"Mr. Duffy—If you don't kiss the book, you won't get your vote.

"Claimant—Well, and what good will the vote do? (To Mr. Kaye)—I'll do whatever your Lordship wishes.

"Mr. Kaye—I have no wish on the subject.

"Mr. Duffy—If you want to get a vote, you must be sworn.

"Claimant—I'll swear to anything his Lordship likes.

"Mr. Kaye—I don't want you to swear to anything.

"Claimant—Thank you, Sir."

He was then about to retire in great haste, as if relieved by the Barrister, when he was recalled, and in reply to the Court, admitted that he had signed a claim. After some persuasion he was induced to kiss the book, which he did with an air of great unwillingness, and remarked that it was "too bad." He stated that he occupied two rooms in the house, and paid 5s. a week for them. When asked how long he had been in the house, he replied at first that he could not tell, but when pressed he said he had occupied the room for 12 months prior to the 1st of July, "he knew the date by the Punchestown races." The cross-examination was then pursued:—

"Mr. Fair—What month were Punchestown races held in?

"Claimant—Ah! What's the use of your annoying me?

"Mr Fair—Answer the question, sir.

"Claimant—Wisha, now, why should you be bothering me more than anyone else in coort?

"Mr. Kaye—You won't answer the question.

"Claimant (doggedly)—Begorra, I am paying more than 4s. a week since ever I came to Dublin.

"Mr. Fair—Are you paying 4s. a week now?

"Claimant—Arrah, sure I told you I was paying 5s. a week, and am paying it since 1847, the years of Dan O'Connell's funeral.

"Mr. Fair—Have you anyone lodging with you?

"Claimant—Sorra one, sir. Sure, now, would'nt it be better for me to go over to the Conservative side, and give them my vote?

"Mr. Fair—Perhaps we may have you voting on our side yet.

"Claimant—That is according to circumstances."

The claim was admitted, and the enfranchised lodger made a hasty exit, apparently but little grateful for the privilege conferred by the Reform Act, but disposed to appreciate it "according to circumstances."

Nightwork.—Tom Moore spoke truly when he said that the best of all ways to lengthen our days is to steal a few hours from the night. Only we must steal for a good purpose, not for pleasure or dissipation, else we are losers instead of gainers by the theft. Moderate night-work does no hurt to bodily or mental health, but rather the contrary, I fancy, and I speak from experience Note how well, and to what old age, nocturnal toilers and watchers retain their strength and faculties. Look at astronomers, whom in our mind's eye we always regard as snowy-locked, yet vigorous-minded, strong-framed men. And are they not, as a rule? Remember Galileo, living to seventy-eight, Hevelius watching till he was seventy-six, and Copernicus till he reached seventy. Take our English Astronomers Royal too. There was Flamsteed, who, in spite of a disordered body, toiled by night and by day, harder, as he said, than a corn-thrasher, and yet reached seventy-three; Bradley, who did as much night-watching, ran out the allotted period of three-score and ten years; and his successor, Maskelyne, told four-score all but one year. Then call to mind grand old Herschel, whose daily labours and night watching lasted so long, and were performed so well that he may be said to have done the wrok of three lives, and he reached the good age of 84. And have we not his son, a giant in science, who stole hour after hour from the starry nights of his youth, and gives us now sparkling essays and sound lessons fraught with the experience which 76 years have gathered to his garner? Lastly, learn that Maedler, who is now 74, came to the British Association meeting a few weeks back, and told the savans something that proved his eye—after an operation for cataract—and his intellects to be as good as they were when thirty years ago he made his noble map of the moon, a work that must have involved night watching enough to send an ordinary eight-hour sleeper into an everlasting doze. Whoso wishes to rob the night to the best advantage, let him sleep for two or three hours, then get up and work for two hours, and then sleep out the balance of the night. Doing this he will not feel the loss of the sleep he has surrendered.—*Once a Week.*

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

On Tuesday evening, the 22nd Sept., a public meeting was held at the Cleveland-Hall, Fitzroy-square, to celebrate the 76th anniversary of the French Republic. The advertisement calling the meeting stated that it would be composed of all classes and of all nations, but the result showed that there was a great preponderance of Frenchmen—Italians, Germans, and Englishmen forming less than a fifth of the whole. The large hall was densely crowded. M. Besson, who was called to the chair, described at some length, and in the French language the state of affairs in France prior to the great event in 1792, and spoke in the highest terms of praise of the valiant men who at that time resolved to free their country from the tyranny and oppression under which it had so long groaned. It was one of the greatest achievements the world ever saw, because it recognized the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and gave to every man in the country the rights of citizenship. M. Denempont, M. Thion, and several other persons also addressed the meeting in very impassioned terms. They adverted to the critical condition of France at the present time, and commented freely upon the attitude which the Emperor of the French had assumed towards the Queen of Spain. They looked upon the events which had recently occurred in Spain as an augury of what must before long happen in other countries which were suffering under the iron heel of despotism. A resolution was proposed that a national association should be formed for the purpose of advancing the principles which it was the object of the promoters of the revolution of 1792 to establish, and after a lengthened consideration of details the proposal was agreed to, and a programme ordered to be drawn up. There was a good deal of excitement during the proceedings, and several interruptions of speakers, but upon the main principle all appeared to be agreed. A committee to carry out the objects of the meeting was appointed, and thanks were voted to M. Besson for presiding.—*Times.*

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

In replying to an address he received at Leeds on the 23rd Sept. from the Executive Committee of the Fine Arts Exhibition, Mr. Reverdy Johnson said—Ever since I have been in Leeds the few hours only of that day have been full of interest to me personally, and will also be full of interest to my countrymen when they shall hear of the proceedings of this day. (Applause.) It will satisfy them of what I am already satisfied of, and have been from the moment of my landing on your shores, that the peace between England and the United States will endure for ever. (Applause.) War, as far as we are connected, in the judgment of all reflecting men, and I am satisfied it would in your own judgment—war between your Government and mine would be but a repetition of the civil war which has desolated our own land, for we are in fact one people decended from a common ancestry, of which we all are equally proud and destined to accomplish the like purpose for the good and happiness of men by extending freedom throughout the world (applause) and if in the chances of time you should be involved in peril—if peril you can be involved in—and if we should be involved in peril—if peril we can be involved in—it will be our duty, as I am sure it will be our pleasure to stand shoulder to shoulder and resist the shock. . . . Upon the ocean and upon the land we have each at times illustrated our capacity for war, as well as we have illustrated the love which we entertain for peace; and in the last campaign in which you have been engaged, a campaign upon which you were urged by the obligation to protect your citizens, and rescue them from captivity thus discharging the duty which every Government owes to its own citizens, you have proved again that in the arts of war, indeed, of glory on the field, in the skill of your generals, and in the bravery of your officers and men, you are not behind any nation in the world. (Cheers.) And the fame of the leader in the war to which I allude is as well known and as much cherished by us as it is by you. The name of Napier will be received as a "household world" in the United States as it has already become a "household word" in England. (Applause.) It was a war conducted successfully, eminently successful, but by the observance at the same time of all the obligations of an enlightened humanity, the General ravaging nothing that he could save, desolating nothing that he could protect, but, on the contrary, paying for everything as he wanted it, and treating with the clemency which humanity dictated all who fell into his power, and at the same time, and by these means, raising to a higher pitch, if that be possible, the reputation of England for the humanity of her soldiers. (Cheers.)

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY FROM WOUNDS.

Very strange, if true, may certainly be applied to the following story, told by a Dr. Guyon in the columns of a French paper. According to the Doctor, at the battle of the Macta, one of the disastrous encounters the French troops had with the Arabs, during the early part of the conquest of Algeria, a corporal, named Gaudry was hit by a bullet, which passed clean through the nape of the neck, fracturing a spinous apophysis. The French being in full retreat, Gaudry remained lying on the ground, and an Arab stabbed him twice with his yataghan. Strange to say, the first time the weapon went straight through the wound inflicted by the bullet. It could not have been done so more accurately had it been intended. The second stroke cut the extensor muscles of the right side of the head in two, almost laying bare the carotid artery. Gaudry, notwithstanding these fearful wounds, came to himself again after the Arabs were gone. A mule, belonging to the French Army, just then happened to pass close by. Notwithstanding his loss of blood, the corporal, who was of a Herculean stature hoisted himself on the animal's back, and was thus taken back to the French lines, holding up his head all the way with one hand, or both when he could! His comrades were so astonished at his condition, that they called him St. Denis indeed, he himself said that he felt as if his head were rolling off his body. Gaudry was laid on a bed and his head kept extended as much as possible, the borders of the gash being repeatedly brought together as much as possible. With much care and nursing, the corporal at length recovered; but there remained a groove on his neck sufficient to admit a finger laid on it horizontally; the vertebræ had nothing but the skin over them. The scar of the second gash was deep likewise, and adhered to the carotid. His head leaned forward and it was with difficulty he could raise it a little; otherwise, his general health was good. He would have been well satisfied with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, but, unfortunately, he belonged to an African battalion, and those corps seldom obtain such favours.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

There is nothing new under the sun—not even the Sunday gathering at the Zoological Gardens. Hear "The American in England" in 1833; he has just left the fashionables of Hyde Park, taking their pleasure sadly, after the manner of their nation:—"Leaving this glittering yet disheartening scene, we drove to the Regent's Park. The press had been so great at the place we had just left, that it seemed as though all the word were there assembled; yet here it was scare inferior. Crowds of carriages and led horses surrounded the Zoological Gardens, in attendance upon those who were engaged in the favourite Sunday amusement of London—a visit to the wild beasts. In the gay season it is perhaps the most fashionable resort of the metropolis; and I have seen at the same time, dukes and marquises, a Prime Minister, a Lord High Chancellor, and distinguished leaders of the Opposition, deposing their grandeurs, their cares of state and brooding intrigues and aspirations after office, to gather quietly round, and witness peaceably together, the manœuvres of the cameleopard and the rhinoceros, or the bathing of the elephant."—*Athenæum, Sept.* 26.

Ladies in Parliament.—Gordon, in his "Antiquities of Parliament," says, "The ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon witas." "The Abbess Hilda" (says Bede) "presided in an ecclesiastical synod." In Wighfred's great council at Becconceld A.D. 694, the abbesses sat and deliberated; and five of them signed decrees of that council along with the king, bishops, and nobles. King Edgar's charter to the Abbey of Crowland, A. D. 961, was with the consent of the nobles and abbesses who signed the charter. In Henry the Third's and Edward the First's time four abbesses were summoned to parliament, namely, of Shaftesbury, Berking, St. Mary of Winchester, and of Wilton. In the 35th of Edward III. were summoned by writ to parliament, to appear there by their proxies, namely, Mary, Countess of Norfolk; Eleanor, Countess of Ormond; Anna Dispenser; Phillippa, Countess of March; Johanna Fitzwater; Agnetta, Countess of Pembroke; Mary de St. Paul; Mary de Roos, Matilda, Countess of Oxford; Catherine, Countess of Athol. These ladies were called *ad colloquium tractatum* by their proxies a privilege peculiar to the peerage, to appear and act by proxy.—From "Things not generally known," by John Timbs.

City Mobs and Snobs.—The "young man out of the City" is a well-known and far from prepossessing person, loud, flashy, over-dressed, and under-bred. There are many varieties of the genus of course, ranging from the mere clerk at so many shillings a week to the wealthy broker or merchant, who reckons his income by the thousand. But there is an unhappy family resemblance of too close a kind between the manners of a large body of City men, no matter what their means or social rank. The brutal horse-play in which fine young dandies with the glossiest of silk hats and with flowers in their buttonholes are not ashamed to indulge at the expense of a foreign gentleman, who has accidentally strayed in 'Change, has just been repeated twice in a fortnight at St. Nicholas Church, Lombard-street. Father Ignatius is in many respects a very silly person, with whose religious practices we have no sympathy whatever; but perhaps he was not very far from the truth in what he said about the morals of Lombard-street and Mincing-lane. At any rate, no excuse can be pleaded for the disgraceful rabbling to which he has twice been subjected; still less for the scandalous ill-treatment of ladies who had committed no other offence than attending his services.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SIGNAL BETWEEN PASSENGERS AND GUARDS.

A recent Act of Parliament makes it imperative that by April next railway companies shall establish some means of communication between passengers and guards on railway trains, and the consequence is that railway directors and officials are now directing their attention seriously to the accomplishment of this object. A few days ago a railway trip was taken at Manchester for the purpose of testing the efficiency of an invention recently patented by Messrs. Kearsley and Holt, which they denominated the "passengers' own signal." The experiment was made upon the Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham line, between Oxford-road Station, Manchester, and Knutsford, Cheshire. Several railway officials and other gentlemen interested in witnessing the experiment, with a view of recommending the adoption of the apparatus, upon approval of its working, were present. The trip and the trial were highly satisfactory, and it was the unanimous opinion of all who inspected the invention that the signal is as effective in character as it is simple in its contrivance. One prominent advantage of the signal is that it appeals at once to the eye and the ear of the officer in charge of the train, while it consequently will enable the passengers to become acquainted with the nature of any alarm that may have arisen. The apparatus, from the simplicity of its construction, can be easily described. It consists of a small windmill or vane, fixed upon the roof of one of the carriages, the vane being turned at an amazing speed when the train is running at say, 30 or 40 miles an hour as was the case on Friday with the Bowdon express. This vane, thus in motion, rings a large bell, which is as loud as one of our factory bells in Manchester, and which once set in motion, never ceases until the train is stopped. The alarm can be raised by any of the passengers by pulling a chain drawn across the roof of the carriage in which they are seated. The chain hangs conveniently overhead, and can be easily reached from any portion of the seats, and in fact, without the passenger rising from his place. The first effect of pulling this chain is that two semaphores rise up into the usual position which in the railway dictionary means "Stop!" and the second effect is that the wind-vane is released and exposed to the current of the air, which sets it rotating as above-mentioned, while of course the bell is set ringing at the same instant. Attached to the windmill is a white light, meaning "All right," but upon the alarm being given the white light instantaneously gives place to a red one—the "danger" signal. Those who, on Friday, during the return home, rode upon the engine, expressed themselves much pleased with the precision with which these changes were brought about. It is obvious that they can be most effectively seen by the driver and the guard in night journeys, or while the train is passing through a tunnel. The semaphores also show strikingly by daylight; and, taking the semaphore light and alarm bell together, the officers in charge can hardly fail to see the one or hear the other. During the whole of the trip the bell, as we were informed, was distinctly heard to the extreme end of the train, which on this occasion consisted of 13 carriages. In the Old Trafford tunnel the sound was remarkably distinct. This is the more worthy of being mentioned because one of the objects of the patentees was to prevent the probability of a renewal of the outrages we have too frequently heard of being committed in the noisy transit through dark tunnels. Another evidence of the advantage of the alarm bell was observed in the attention it excited among the residents in the different localities through which the train passed. The thought occurred that if a carriage were "on fire," or "off the rails," or if any other cause of peril should arise, plenty of stout hearts and willing hands would flock to the spot from their rural labours to render timely and perhaps priceless aid. Every carriage can be fitted with its apparatus in such a manner that it will act without the train being connected from end to end, so that no time will be lost at stations in dropping off or taking on carriages, nor will any staff of men be required at the railway stations to attend to the coupling or uncoupling of the carriages that compose the train.—*Times.*

AN INGENIOUS PLEA FOR FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

On the 23rd September Mr. Spencer Perceval, the Revising Barrister for the City, continued the revision of the electoral lists, sitting at Guildhall.

The Liberal party was represented by Mr. Sidney Smith and Mr. George Ledger; the Conservatives by Mr. T. E. Harper and Mr. Sotheron.

The question of admitting women to the franchise was solemnly raised, and the proceedings had therefore unusual interest. Lydia Stopford, an elderly lady, had claimed to vote in the parish of All Hallows on the Wall, and had been placed upon the overseers' list. She has occupied a dwelling-house in Leather-sellers'-buildings since 1849 continuously, for which she pays a rent of 30*l.* It is an entire house and assessed to all the rates.

Mr. Sidney Smith, upon that simple state of facts, raised the general question as well, he said, on behalf of the claimant as of several others ladies. Women, he said, formed the larger half, by 5 per cent., of the population of the kingdom, and the claimant in this case, as in others, came forward to demand an equivalent right in consideration of a great many duties which were imposed upon them. If even the female character was entirely diverse from that of the male, he saw nothing why one half of the whole of Her Majesty's subjects should be deprived of a common right of every British subject. Representation was a correlative of taxation, and it had been long a recognized maxim of our law and constitution that every person who was taxed and subject to the laws should have a voice in making them. A woman in this country could be Lord High Chamberlain, a constable, an overseer, or a sexton, and yet that there should be any unfitness in her capacity to say who should sit in Parliament was a proposition which he could not understand. The defence of such an anomaly must rest on those who raised it. They were British subjects, and the presumption of law was that they were entitled to exercise every right which appertained to such a subject, unless, indeed, they were excluded by express enactment. He could not find in any of the public statutes anything justifying their exclusion. On the contrary, he found that in all the earliar Acts of Parliament the word "people" was used; and women were just as much people as men. There he found that members were to be elected by "the people," by the burgesses and the freemen of the town, but he did not find in any of the Acts before that of 1832 a word that excluded women from voting for members of Parliament. If it were a settled thing in the Constitution that women were never entitled to vote, would something to that effect not have been found in the statutes? There were, on the contrary, repeated statements all through them that no person who paid taxes ought to be excluded from the right of a vote, and that no person who was subject to the laws should be excluded from a voice in making them. If women lived in towns as spinsters or as widows—if they were freeholders, copyholders, or "lords" of manors—and he used the word "lords" with respect to them advisedly for a reason—in the name of wonder why should they not vote for members of Parliament? It was very true that men had chosen to do it, but the exemption from what was a duty was not an exclusion of right. . . . . If the Parliament of 1857 had been inspired by the policy of that of 1832 unquestionably it would have adopted the same phraseology for arriving at the same end. But the Act of 1867 varied the phraseology. In the new Act the words were "every man;" that of 1832 said "every male person." It was quite clear that Parliament intended a distinction between the two, and what other distinction could there be, except that it intended the word "man" was very different from "every male person?" The Court must therefore have recourse to the usages and the etymology of our language to see what Parliament meant when it varied its phraseology in such an important matter. It was, moreover, warned at the time, and yet with that warning before it Parliament adopted the word "man" in its legitimate and etymological sense. He contended that by the very phraseology of our Statute-book the word "men" included "women." Unless it was the intention of Parliament to exclude women from their representative rights that would be the very word that would be used for including them. His sincere belief was that Parliament did intend to include women. Mr. Denman expressly told them that they must exclude women in distinct and unmistakable terms if they meant to exclude them. As to what the intentions of Parliament were, a great number of most valuable rights had been recovered to us by thwarting intentions of Parliament, and by our having taken advantage of the legal signification of its statute. It was the intention of Parliament to exclude Roman Catholics from sitting in it. We took advantage of the Act, and returned a member under the very statute which was intended to exclude men of that creed. In this city of London a Jew had been returned to the House of Commons for 10 or 15 years, in spite of a most formidable opposition, and at last the citizens succeeded in imposing a Jew on Parliament. He was confident the law would declare in favour of women, when their case was calmly, fairly, and deliberately considered, when its whole bearings were divested of ignorance, prejudice, and the want of reflection, and that justice would eventually prevail. The word "man" was a convertible phrase for the representation not of the sex, but of the race. When Milton sang

> "Of man's first disobedience and the fruit
> "Of that forbidden tree,"

he certainly did not exclude Eve. (A laugh.) On the contrary, he meant to apply it to the race, and not to sex; and it would be found that the term "man" included "women" all through the New Testament, and was used in reference to the whole human race without any distinction whatever. Was the word *vir* ever used in Magna Charta from beginning to end? No; but *homo* always was; and Lord Coke ruled in a very important case that the word *homo* in an Act of Parliament applied to a peeress as well as to a peer of the realm, adding that it had never been doubted that the term *homo* included women as well as men. Again, *idoneus homo* was an expression used in a statute of Elizabeth, relating to the appointment of constables, and women had frequently been elected to that office. In ancient times, too, they had been held to be returning officers in certain cases, and under an Act passed in the eighth year of Henry VI. they had returned members to Parliament. In later times women had not taken the trouble, and had been content to vote by proxy, but they were not therefore disfranchised. Exemption in that case was no evidence whatever of the desuetude of the right. It was stated the other day by a Revising Barrister in the country that such a thing as a woman exercising the franchise had not been known for 400 years. He wondered whence the learned gentleman derived his chronological information. Why, in the 16th century, in the reign of Elizabeth, Dame Dorothy Pakington, widow of the then late Sir John Pakington, made a return to Parliament of what she called "my two burgesses for the borough of Aylesbury," and described herself therein as "lord" and owner of that manor. In another case a lady, described as "lord" of the manor of Gatton, returned members to Parliament for that borough, and that she did in her own right. In the case of Lady Pakington the sheriffs had directed a precept to her. Again, in 1739 the Chief Justice of the King's Bench held that a *feme sole* might claim a voice in "the election of Parliament men," but, if married, her husband might vote for her. Another of the Judges on that occasion used the remarkable expression—"The best rule is that they who pay ought to choose whom they do pay." In the consideration of this question he (Mr. Sidney Smith) could not find any break in the continuity of illustration of the title which women had to exercise the common rights of a British subject. He was quite sure the question deserved the consideration and treatment of the highest ability. His own belief was that the policy of such a law was unquestionable, and that under the present circumstances of the Constitution nothing could be more conservative in the best sense of the term than to take into council that sex which, presiding at our firesides, had always been strongly imbued and animated by the instinct of patriotism, and had invariably been characterized throughout our history by its tendency to minister to the cause of law and order.

The Revising Barrister said he had listened with great attention to the very able and ingenious argument which Mr. Smith had addressed to him in endeavouring to establish the claim under consideration, and he admired the zeal and skill with which he had placed the case of his client before the Court. Whether women were entitled to vote there was the need for him (the Revising Barrister) to express any opinion; but it was his duty to come to a decision upon the legal point whether they were entitled to be placed upon the register. He was well aware that within a very few months this question would be taken up and argued before the Court of Common Pleas, and a decision pronounced upon the statute. That being so, and as nothing that he could now do or decide in the Registration Court would influence that decision he should simply content himself by stating that his mind had not been shaken by the argument that had been addressed to it. He was convinced there was a very strong arguable case on technical grounds; but he had come to the conclusion that this lady was not entitled to have her name placed upon the register, and, therefore, he must disallow her claim, leaving it to Mr. Sidney Smith to state a case by way of appeal if he chose.

Mr. Smith said he would avail himself of the permission.

A HARD CASE.

We have received a copy of a memorial from Surgeon-Major H. B. Hinton, of the Bengal Army, to the Secretary of State for India, dated August 14, 1868. It appears that he entered the service in 1839, and served continuously for twenty-six years, until he contracted a fever in the Bhootan campaign, in May, 1865, which nearly caused his death—first, during the continuance of the fever; again, during the voyage to Australia, from sea-sickness; and, thirdly, from great subsequent enlargement of both the liver and spleen. Under the bracing effects of that climate he gradually rallied, but, feeling unfit for further duty, returned to England in September last, with the intention of retiring from the service in March last, on attaining his fifty-fifth year of age, under the pension rules of June 4, 1861, as applicable to his case. He states that, in a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated August 22, 1860, the following paragraphs occur:—

> "It has been found necessary, even in the climate of Europe, to limit the age of regimental surgeons to fifty-five years of age; and it cannot be supposed that a wider limit of age is admissible in the more exhausting climate of India.
>
> "I should not object to relax the rule in cases where superior medical authorities certify the perfect competency and fitness of any individual for the performance of surgical duty."

In another despatch, dated April, 24, 1861, are the following paragraphs:—

> "In my despatch No. 326, dated August 22, 1860, with reference to the objections which had been made to the 8th clause of the Warrant under which all medical officers below the rank of deputy inspector-general will be placed on the Retired List when they shall have obtained the age of fifty-five years, I expressed my willingness to consider any plan that your Government might suggest for reconciling the efficiency of the public service (which must be the primary object) with a fair consideration of the claims of the medical department.
>
> "I am willing to assent to the adoption of this plan, provided that the perfect competency and fitness of the medical officers be in all cases certified by a board.
>
> "A medical officer who may be unable to obtain the certificate of competency above referred to, will be placed on the Retired List, receiving, as recommended by your Government, the rate of pension next above that to which his period of service in India may entitle him, provided that he be not already entitled to retire on the higher rate—viz., £700 a year."

Under the above conditions he appeared before the Medical Board at the India Office on the 12th of March last. He declares that the members made no inquiries regarding his perfect competency to perform any more surgical duty, but merely interrogated him regarding the state of his health, and, on the 17th of March, the Military Secretary informed him that the board reported "that you are fit to discharge the duties of your profession in the East Indies. You will, therefore, not now be compelled to retire in consequence of having attained the age of fifty-five. The certificate granted by the board will hold good for three years."

No mention is made of any previous communication having taken place between the Military Secretary and the board, but another question was intimately connected with it, that of a medical annuity of £300 a year, which was eventually decided by Sir Stafford Northcote in his favour; but this was immaterial, as in the mouth of June, after his sick leave had expired, he was allowed to retire from the 7th of March, the day he was fifty-five years old, when the annuity could not be withheld; but he was deprived of the age pension of £100 a year for the rest of his life. It appears that during his lengthened duty in India he has served in six campaigns, and twice zealously volunteered his services to go to Arracan and China.

Upon Dr. Hinton's showing, the Secretary of State for India in Council would appear to have treated this old servant of Government in an ungenerous manner.—*Army and Navy Gazette, Sept.* 19.

One of the greatest finds of Phœnician and Greek antiquities made of late times is described by a correspondent of the *Levant Herald.* It is at the village of Dali, in Cyprus, the site of the ancient Idalium, the capital of one of the four kingdoms, and the site of one of the largest temples of the Cyprian Venus. It is the American Consul at Larnaka who has profited by this discovery of a peasant. The surface covers a Greek burial-place of seven or eight acres. The Greak graves are only about three feet deep; but six or seven feet underneath come numerous Phœnician tombs, all ovenshaped, and closed in with large blocks of stone. On these being removed, the air within is often so foul as almost to stifle the labourers employed. In these, vases with Phœnician inscriptions and statuettes of Phœnician women are found. The numerous articles Phœnician and Greek, include gold ear-rings, medallions, finger-rings, statuettes, necklaces, &c.; silver bracelets, rings, spoons, coins; copper and bronze spear-heads, lances battle-axes, mirrors, rings, fibulæ, tripods, cups, cooking utensils, statuettes, idols, coins, &c; precious stones—cornelians, amethysts, rubies, agates, some well cut scarabæi; glass cups, bottles, plates, unguentaries, lachrymatories' ornaments; limestone statuettes of Venus, votive offerings, life-size heads, statues, small sarcophagi, sepulchral columns, figures of animals; terra-cottas; statuettes of Venus, groups, vases, cups, animals, heads and busts, statues, votive offerings, lamps, &c. Some of the painted vases are three feet high.—*Athenæum, Sept.* 26.

HORSE-RACING.

(From the Earl of Wilton's "Sports and Pursuits of the English.")

Horse racing not only has been, but is, a national pastime; and so widely spread is it through the country, that it would be rare to find among the mass of the people any who do not take an interest in it. The three great races of the year are held respectively at Newmarket, Epsom, and Doncaster; although other localities may now boast of having achieved a racing name. Newmarket owes its celebrity as a place of special meeting to Charles I., although races would appear to have been held there previously, for "it is said that the first races which took place there were occasioned by the arrival of some Spanish horses which had escaped the wreck of the Spanish Armada. James I. erected a hunting-seat here, called the 'King's House.' It was rebuilt by Charles II., who was a great patronizer of the turf, and a constant visitor at the races; he was the first monarch who entered horses and ran them in his own name. In March, 1683, when he and several members of the royal family were down there to witness the races, a tremendous fire broke out, which consumed a great part of the town. It has been supposed that the defeat of the Rye House plot may be attributed to this accident, as it occasioned the company to depart at a different hour to that calculated upon by the conspirators." Hume says:—"The house in which the king lived at Newmarket took fire accidentally, and he was obliged to leave that place eight days sooner than he intended. To this circumstance his safety was afterwards ascribed when the conspiracy was detected, and the Court party could not sufficiently admire the wise dispensation of Providence." The race-course, formed on an extensive heath in Cambridgeshire, in the immediate vicinity of the town, is four miles in length, and one of the finest in the kingdom; the training ground is also very fine. Previously to 1753, when the Jockey Club purchased the present racing ground, there were only two meetings in the year for the purpose of running horses; there are now six. There are two courses at Newmarket, the Beacon and the Round Course. It was over the latter that Mr. Osbaldeston rode his celebrated match against time. The doings at Newmarket spring meetings may be said to influence the racing of the year. Besides other well-known stakes, those of the Two Thousand Guineas and One Thousand Guineas have especial reference to the year's running, for the first generally brings out the horses which, as three-year-olds, here make their appearance, and upon their performance is supposed to depend their qualification as competitors for the other great races at Epsom and Doncaster. The One Thousand Guineas is especially for fillies, and has the same influence on the Oaks as the Two Thousand on the Derby, a name now of world-wide fame. The town of Epsom owed its celebrity at one time to its saline springs; many resorted thither to drink the water. The three great events of the year in racing are the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket, the Derby at Epsom, and the St. Leger at Doncaster, and betting is freely made as to any one horse winning the three events; this has been done more than once, and of course the individnal animal becomes at once a great racing celebrity. With regard to the name of St. Leger, as connected with the Doncaster races, some interesting information is contained in the "Notes and Queries:"—"St. Leger is the family name of the Lords Doneraile, of Ireland, and to this Colonel St. Leger probably belonged. The name appears in the 'London Gazette' for October, 1793:—'Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, of the 1st Foot Guards, appointed deputy-adjutant-general to the forces on the continent under the command of the Duke of York.' And in the same official document, John St Leger, of the 16th Dragoons, is one of the newlymade colonels. In the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' February, 1800, is the following account:—'Died at Madras, Major-General St. Leger, Colonel of the 80th Regiment of Foot, and Commander-in-Chief at Trincomalee. He rode out in the morning, and returned apparently in good health, but had scarcely dismounted when he was seized with a convulsion fit, which carried him off in a few minutes.' These extracts, from their dates, seem to point not only to one and the same person, but that he was the associate of George IV., who, as Prince of Wales, was then in the prime and pride of life." A further account states that "John Hayes St. Leger was born July 23, 1756. His genealogy will be found in 'Archdall's Irish Peerage' (*vide* Doneraile). The marriage of his parents is thus recorded in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (vol. xxiv., p. 387):—'July 24, 1754, John St. Leger, Esq., married the Hon. Miss Butler, daughter of the Governor of Limerick, and niece of Lord Lanesborough; £40,000 fortune.' The same periodical mentions his appointment as Lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Foot Guards, October, 1782, when only twenty-six years of age; and on the Prince of Wales attaining his majority he was appointed groom of the bedchamber in his household. In 1790 he was returned to Parliament for Okehampton; and February 25, 1795, he was gazetted as a major-general in the army. And on the marriage of the Prince of Wales he was appointed Governor of Ceylon. His death is chronicled in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' as also in the 'Asiatic Annual Register' for 1800, which refers it to the latter part of 1799." "This gentleman formerly lived at Grangemellon, near Athy; his castellated gatehouse still exists, as well as gardens, fishponds, bowling alley, &c. The house has long since been dismantled. He belonged to an extraordinary set of men who flourished in this kingdom about 1770 to the time of the Union. Colonel St. Leger (or Sellenger), commonly known as Handsome Jack, was one of the bucks, and had many *confreres* in the district—Old Bagenal, country Carlow, Buck Whaley, Jerusalem Whaley, and many others, who passed their lives in all sorts of extravagances, hard drinking—in fact, gave us the national character of 'Wild Irish.' The peasantry here believe that he often drives in a coach-and-four. The coachmen and footmen are headless, and also the horses. Some of the parties have even seen the cavalcade, and will not pass by Grangemellon after dark." In carrying on this account it is stated—"Certain it is that the name of this famous race at Doncaster, so familiar in our mouths, was derived from the famous Colonel St. Legar, but whether he founded the sweepstakes, or it was only called after him in compliment to such a celebrity on the turf, I cannot discover. In the corrigenda appended to 'Burke's Landed Gentry' (1st ed. p. 379) I find the following:—'(Major) General John St. Leger, commonly called Handsome Jack St. Leger, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Regiment of Guards, 5th September, 1787. He was the intimate friend of his late Majesty King George IV. when Prince of Wales, and His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and was subsequently commander of the forces in India (Ceylon?), where he died on service.'" In the "Racing Calendar" the winner of the first St. Leger is given as Hollandaise, in 1778, which was the first year that the race was strictly called the St. Leger. But in a note it is stated: "In 1776 a sweepstakes on exactly the same condition as that which was afterwards named the St. Leger was won at Doncaster by Lord Rockingham's brown filly by Samson; and in 1777 by Mr. Sotheron's Bourbon; but the first St. Leger, so called at the time, was won by Hollandaise." Beyond this it is, I think, needless to go. The filly by Samson was named, as before stated, Allabucalia. In this brief account I have confined myself principally to the Newmarket, Epsom, and the Doncaster races, as being, so far as the public is concerned, the most prominent and popular. There are others equally important to the racing world; but to allude even to all the new well-known turf localities would lead me beside my purpose, which is, to show that our sports are associated with all classes. If at Smithfield and at Chester horse-racing has taken its rise especially from the people, Newmarket may assume its prestige from royal patronage; and while the well-known aristocratic name of Derby will be for ever associated with Epsom, the St. Leger shows that landed influence has also had its share in developing our great national sport.

A Continental Version of the late Appointment of a Viceroy.—An awkward, though perhaps not quite undeserved, accident happened lately to the semi-official *North German Gazette.* It gravely announced from London that in his perplexity upon whom to bestow the Governor-Generalship of India, the Premier had at last chosen "the Lord Mayor," and that this appointment had caused no inconsiderable stir in London. It is obvious that a sagacious editor or printer must have supplemented Lord Mayor's name with an r, inspired by that unfailing faith in the potentate of the Mansion-house which still lives in the hearts of our foreign brethren. Nor was the provincial press behindhand in commenting on this recognition of the merits of "the highest functionary chosen by his fellows."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An odd historic Parallel.—To the Editor of the *Daily News.* Sir,—*Apropos* of the Jews and your leader of this day, let me tell you about a sermon preached the other day in an outlying parish of a rural borough not 100 miles from Oxford. The reverend gentleman took as his text, "Can we find such a one as this is, a man in whom the spirit of God is?" (Genesis xli. 38.) The application *tacked* to this text by the nineteenth century Sacheverell was exceedingly *Sharp.* Though there might now-a-days be those who "knew not Joseph," "the man whose eyes were opened" could see him in "little Benjamin, our ruler." In our Premier we had "a man in whom the spirit of God is," and it was the duty of the electors of the preacher's parish to vote for Mr. ——, as one who would support the man sent to us by Providence, like the patriarch Joseph of old, as a deliverer in a critical time. Whether the discourse fell on dull ears or on empty benches, certain it is that the parish is one of those in which the liberal candidate, his horses taken out of his carriage, has been drawn in proleptic triumph, anticipating the future chairing. In short, the parishioners of this *sharp* Sacheverell are—Not for Joseph.—Sept. 23.

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DRUDGERY.

(Saturday Review.)

A CAREFUL consideration of the present condition of literature, art, learning, and science in this country might not perhaps leave us entirely free from doubts whether, even if the number of workers is greatly increased, the quality of their work is really improved. Yet this is a most important consideration, and one which we should weigh well before we join in the chuckle of the optimists. They congratuate themselves on the addition to the gross total of human happiness which they think is being effected by this development of activity. Such augmentation of happiness they must suppose to be occasioned in one of two ways. Either they must consider that the general wisdom, goodness, enjoyment, and capacity for enjoyment existing among our countrymen at large, are magnified and multiplied by the labours of these energetic persons so that a larger contribution is made to what may be called our joint stock of blessings, while the workers, of course, as members of the society, come in for a share of the increased dividend of happiness; or, if this hypothesis seems questionable, they must at any rate suppose that work makes the worker happy, that as the number of workers multiplied the number of happy persons is increased, and thus that the general amount of happiness throughout the country is augmented. The first of these hypotheses is at least questionable, and certainly it is one which would cost its maintainers some trouble to prove. No social theorems are more difficult to establish than those which relate to the general improvement or the general happiness of society. Dealers in such calculations are unable to define what are the proper limits of their averages; over how large an area of population they ought to look what length of time they ought to include in their reckoning; what instances, negative or affirmative, ought to be considered important, and what are comparatively insignificant. They cannot construct a system of investigation into such problems which shall not be open to serious objections. They therefore generally confine themselves to loud and vague assertions, feeling that, if what they say is incapable of proof, it is at any rate not likely to be seriously attacked.

The other hypothesis will probably be more readily admitted, and at any rate it better deserves such brief consideration as can be here given to it, because it is reducible within bounds, and can be discussed with some hope of coming to a definite conclusion. If we cannot decide whether the gross amount of human happiness is increased by modern diligence, we can at any rate consider and partially estimate the effect of constant work upon the happiness of individual men. But in order to do this properly it is necessary to clear our minds of the very modern and very absurd superstition that work is an intrinsic good, or, as it is termed in the phraseology of moralists, an "end." The modern revival of the dogma of the nobleness of work was both salutary and seasonable. But the doctrine has been pushed too far, and seems likely to be much exaggerated or misapprehended. It has assumed all sorts of fantastic developments. One apostle develops from it the system of muscular Christianity; another is inspired by it to sing the blessedness of village blacksmiths; while another, more eccentric than all the rest, thinks that the whole duty of man consists in devotion to the orders of a drill-sergeant. Many modern fanatics are not content with preaching the legitimate scope of the dogma, which is to clear honest labour from the stigma with which ignorant insolence would brand it; they go so far as to exalt their idol, work, into the place of the highest good, and to glorify it as the great be-all and end-all of humanity. This worship of work for its own sake is sheer fetishism, and almost as pernicious an extreme as the antiquated and now comparatively unfashionable worship of idleness. Work is not an end in itself. Much less is it the highest earthly good. On the contrary, it is like dirt and stenches, intrinsically and evil, even in temperate latitudes. The old-fashioned doctrine of the writer of Genesis, of the Gnomic poets, and of most ancient cosmogonists, that work is a primaeval curse and somehow closely connected with the origin of sin, is much nearer the truth than the new creed. The intolerence of the more violent among the missionaries of this new gospel of grind would be laughable if it were not such a bore. They have no toleration for the most legitimate intervals of rest and quiet thought. They can allow of no intermission from the worship of work. They seem to think that that want of peace which the Psalmist was told was the portion of the wicked is henceforth to be the special and peculiar privilege of the righteous. Yet it would not be difficult to show that work is very often rather the canker than the cause of happiness. With some men this result has been inevitable. In other instances it might have been avoided with a fair amount of prudence and self-restraint. In fact, it is in the case of work as in that of many human afflictions, the curse may generally by judicious manipulation be converted into a blessing. In respect of our work, as in respect of most of the other accidents, separable or inseparable, of humanity, we are on the whole quite as often masters as slaves of circumstance. It depends in a large measure on ourselves whether we will make work our friend or our foe. Sometimes avarice, sometimes impatience, sometimes early follies, sometimes irretrievable blunders, have ensalved us, and turned our work into a demon of drudgery. But in most cases it has been our own fault that this result has arisen, and it is in our power to stop or mitigate the evil.

The most enthusiastic eulogist of work will scarcely pretend that it is a blessing to those in whose case it has degenerated into drudgery. Drudgery does not produce hapiness or beauty of character. On the contrary, its tendency is to mar all that is fair and lovely in the most cultivated natures. And it is astonishing how quickly, in these days of passion for exhaustive performance, labour degenerates into drudgery. There are certain laws of the proper and the becoming in respect of work, as in respect of every other condition of existence, which we cannot violate without forfeiting our happiness. Our work must be suitable, or at least not strongly repugnant, to our tastes and capacities. Racehorses must not be yoked for ploughing, nor should geese be set in high places. Lamb and Clough were not content in their red-tape fetters. Little men should not undertake big tasks, nor should large-minded men allow themselves to be turned into machines and propelled along a groove. Our work, too, must be moderate, not rushing into excess. Even when its object is noble it may be excessive in amount, and may so overwhelm us as to crush or stifle that fine spirit which should lurk within us, and, like certain unsuspected atmos in Sidney Smith's salad, should "animate the whole." Lastly, our work should like our diet, be varied. Not that we ought to sacrifice excellence to that other modern idol, Manysidedness. We ought to try to do some one thing well; and we ought to take care that that one thing is a good thing. But we ought also to avoid narrowness, and that want of sympathy which is the besetting weakness of professional men, experts, and all who have a speciality; which is the more dangerous in proportion as our work has a tendency to be mechanical, and which therefore often reaches its climax in the case of permanent Government officials.

CHAUCER.

MR. WILLIAM MICHEL ROSSETTI has just solved satisfactorily two of the chief difficulties of Chaucer's critics, which have hitherto puzzled all the commentators, English, French, and German. These two cruxes readers of Chaucer know as the Trophe and Lollius ones. Lydgate, when giving a list of Chaucer's works in the Prologue to his translation of Bochas's 'Falles of Princes,' says of his "maister Chaucer"—

> In youth he made a translacion
> Of a boke whiche calle I is 'Trophe'
> In Lumbarde tonge, as men may rede and se,
> And in our vulgar, long or that ye devyde,
> Gave it the name of 'Troylous and Cresseyde.'

Now, it was known that in his 'Troilus' Chaucer translated, and greatly enlarged, part of Boccaccio's 'Filostrato.' Why, then, was this called *Trophe?* To throw dust in readers' eyes, said one critic; to denote Troylus's change of fortune, said others,—Bell, Morley, Moland, and D'Hericault,—Trophe being *trufe, truffa*, turn. No, says Mr. Rossetti; but simply because trophe is the English "trophy," a tropy or victim of love, which Boccaccio himself has taken the pains at starting to define his 'Filostrato' to be, "a man conquered and prostrated by love." Crux 1. being thus disposed of, we pass on to No. 2, the Lollius one. Just before 'The Song of Troylus,' Chaucer ays—

> And of this song not only this sentence,
> As wryt myn autour called Lollius, &c.

Now, this song is known to be a translation of the 88th Sonnet of Petrarca; but prior critics have taken the above passage to apply to the whole poem—as, indeed, it may do—and have asked, why was Boccaccio called Lollius? Who was Lollius? There was a Lollius Urbicus among the *historici Latini profani* third century; but what on earth is he doing here in the 'Troilus'? Mr. Rossetti, however, asked, was Petrarca ever known by the name of Lollius, or any name like it? He turned to Tiraboschi, and found that he was;—"At Lombes, Petrarca contracted an intimacy with Lelio di Stefano, and with a Fleming named Lodovico; with whom thereafter a continual correspondence was kept up by Petrarca, whom one of them always addressed under the name of *Lælius* and the other under that of Socrates." Here, then, was the way out of the wood. In another passage in the 'Troilus,' Chaucer mentions Lollius, namely, in Book v. 1. 1667:—

> The whiche cote, as telleth *Lollius*,
> Deiphebe it hadde rent fro Diomede
> The same day......

This is from the 'Filostrato.' Is there, then, any evidence that the 'Filostrato' was ever, in Chaucer's time, attributed to Petrarch instead of Boccaccio? Yes, the best; for the early French prose version of 'Troilus,' translated by Beauveau in the fourteenth century, and edited by Moland and D'Hericault in the Bibliotheque Elzevirienne, is said by him, Beauveau, to be translated from the 'Filostrato' of Petrarch. We need not, then, have recourse to Prof. Morley's suggestion that Chaucer, shocked at Boccaccio's immorality, called him Lollius, because *lolium* means "tares," or to any other hypothesis of like kind. Mr. Rossetti's explanation is complete, and also furnishes an additional reason why Chaucer should, in his 'House of Fame,' place Lollius on the same pillar with Homer:—

> And by him stood, withouten lees,
> Ful wonder hye on a pilere
> Of yren, he, the gret *Omere*;
> And with him Dares and Tytus
> Before, and eke he *Lollius*,
> And Gaydo eke de Columpnis,
> And Englyssh Gaunfride eke, ywis.

In his later work, however, Chaucer gives Lollius his right name:—

> FrauncES Petrark, the laureat poete.
> Highte this clerk, whos rethorique swete
> Enlumynyd at Ytail of poetrie.

Considering the eminence of the critics who have previously tried their hands at these difficulties, and the length of time the puzzles have been before the world for discussion, we congratulate Mr. Rossetti on his happy solution of them.—*Athenæum, Sept. 26.*

DOLLS.

(Spectator.)

MADAME MICHELET, in her charming book "The Story of My Childhood," which was lately noticed in this journal, has some interesting chapters about her dolls. Everything in her circumstances favoured the development of the taste, or, to speak more correctly, the passion. An imaginative child, thrown much upon herself, neglected by her mother, who bestowed all the affection she had to spare for her daughters upon an elder sister, she was driven and found it easy to create a world of love for herself. Her first doll she had to make. Wood was too hard; clay too cold. Linen and bran were the materials chosen. "I was like the savages," she says, "who desire a little god to worship. It must have a head with eyes, and with ears to listen; and it must have a breast to hold its heart. All the rest is less important, and remains undefined." How she worked on this model; how she breathed on what she made in the hope that it might live, remembering how the breath of God had given life to Adam; what a troubled, anxious life she and her daughter led, but what endless joy and solace she found in her society, she tells with wonderful grace and truthfulness. "I was obliged to hide her in a dark corner of a shed, where the waggons and carriages were kept. It was winter-time, and our meetings were precarious and rare. . . . . There were some occasions when I had an absolute need to have her near me, as when a sad night closed a day of penitence. After being punished, I could conceive no consolation equal to taking my child to bed with me. When I drew her shivering from her miserable hiding-place, I would burst into tears and cover her with kisses. . . . . When we were alone in the garden we held endless dialogues. I scolded her a little, but I never punished her. To send her early to bed, to feed her with dry bread, or, worse still, to strike her little tender body, seemed to me too cruel: it would have been punishment to myself to do it. When I was in trouble I never told her of it; but I could think of none but the saddest tales with which to warn her—as how a little girl had been lost who had wandered out into the woods, far, far away. At night search was made with lanterns, and shouts were heard; but the disobedient child was lost for ever." Her love was not lessened, but it was troubled by the uncouth appearance of her child, which she was continually endeavouring to improve. But she found in it at least one consolation. Disturbed about her own looks, which did not promise well, she could compare herself with her dolly. "Here I was certainly the handsomer of the two; and, although I loved her, I was not sorry to be prettier than my daughter. Many mothers are equally to blame." For her other experiences with her first child, and for the story of the handsome Margarido, a young lady who had the advantage of being born in a fashionable shop, and who in course of time engrossed the young mother's affections, the reader must be referred to Madame Michelet's book, with which, indeed, he will be glad for many reasons to have made acquaintance.

There is nothing remarkable in these experiences beyond the grace and skill with which the writer has given expression to them. They may be matched in households without end; our own limited inquiries have given us an embarrassing choice of materials. Of these phenomena the first and chief cause is obviously the mother-instinct. Hence the satisfaction of the very young child, whose faculties of observation and comparison are as yet feeble, with the rudest effigies of the human form, and hence the partiality—a touching suggestion of a familiar fact in real life—on the part of older children for the weakest and least-favoured of the doll family. . . . .

An observer of course asks, How can an affection so passionate contrive to maintain itself, in spite of the utter passivity of the objects on which it is bestowed? Doubtless this is the *crux*. Where the imagination of the child is less active, it is overpowered by the difficulty. In the genuine lover of dolls it is vigorous enough entirely to overcome it. "I was never *désillusionnée*," writes the friend whom we have quoted before, "because my dolls did not eat. I had a wash of my doll's clothes every week, and thanked Heaven they did get really dirty." If they would only have worn out as well, everything would have been perfect. "I rubbed the tiny socks very hard, and dragged the dolls shoeless on the ground, in the hope I might, but once before I died, have to darn baby's socks." How genuine and thorough the illusion was in this case may be judged from a little trait which every mother will appreciate. "I never woke in the night without getting up to turn my dolls in their beds." But even so lively an imagination as this did not disdain assistance from without. There was a sister very clever at imitating sounds. "When, at my own request, she would imitate for me a sick or suffering fretting baby, I declare I felt my heart ache, and felt aged and worn with care as I lulled my 'Freddy' or 'Selina' on my lap." We cannot refrain from giving one more extract from the letter of our friend, who, we ought, perhaps, to tell our readers has had from babyhood a passion for books at least equal to her passion for dolls. "I once cried myself nearly ill because my brothers had to perform a surgical operation on my doll. Its winking machine would not go, and total blindness or permanent leer and hopeless squint were threatened. I would not abandon my doll, but, mother-like, stood by while my brothers, with infinite skill, beheaded my baby, and wound up its eyes to go right, and they sewed the head and shoulders on for me. I do not think agony is too violent a word for my grief at the sight which my headless babe presented."

The purely domestic life to which these experiences belong satisfies most children. Some, indeed, like to realize in their dolls the wider interests which are awakened by their reading, to reproduce incidents of travel or of history. "He," said a young lady of our acquaintance, when questioned about the disappearance of a favourite doll, "he has fallen down that crack, but they (the other dolls) don't know it. They think that he has gone to India." We have heard of the niece of a distinguished historian, accustomed to hear of great personages, who identified her dolls with kings and queens, and who, when the Revolution of 1848 occurred, promptly accepted the situation, and treated her Louis Philippe with indignity, as a monarch who could not keep himself upon his throne.

Here we must bring to an end our record of experiences, which many, doubtless, of our readers will be able to supplement with others equally strange and significant. After the fashion of some teachers, who like to conclude their prelections with some problem which seems likely to puzzle their audience, we shall give an anecdote which the friend so often quoted before reluctantly supplies:—"I can vouch for the fact of a dog once having taken so desperate a fancy to a large wax doll that she abandoned her puppies, and they were nearly starved to death, because in spite of all beatings and chasings she would take every opportunity of stealing up to the room where her favourite was, and lying down to sleep by its side. I hope this won't degrade my love of dolls in your eyes; but I feel a little uneasy about it."

THE Office of Public Instruction at Madrid has recently published some interesting official returns relating to the libraries and schools in Spain. According to these documents, the national libraries contain 1,166,595 volumes, thus divided—library of Madrid, 300,000; Central University, 300,000; Barcelona, 136,000; Salamanca, 55,000; Palma and Majorca, 35,000; Mahon, 11,000. The archives at Simancas consist of 70,278 packets of MSS of various sizes; and those at Alcala de Henares of 35,160. There are at present 10 Universities in Spain for general instruction; 11 for the fine arts: 1 for music; 2 for manufactures; 1 for diplomacy; 5 for commerce; 17 for navigation: 27,000 infant schools, and 77 institutions for training teachers. The amount given by Government for public instruction this year is 23 million reals, to which the communes throughout the kingdom add 110 millions.—*Athenæum, Sept. 27.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA.......... BOMBAY..........
MADRAS.......... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA .... LAHORE..........

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8	,,
3	do.	1/11 1/16	,,
2	do.	1/11	,,
1	do.	1/10 15/16	,,
On demand		1/10 7/8	,,
On Scotland		1/10 7/8	,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4	
Do.	12	do. 5	
Do.	24	do. 6	

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee	
,, 4	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	,,	
,, 3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	,,	
,, 2	do.	1s. 11d.	,,	
,, 1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	,,	
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d.	,,	
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	,,	
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Over-land at 1 day's sight.				

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.. ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... ... 5 ,,
3 do. ... ... 3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS......	Medoc........	per doz. Rs.	18
	Medoc Vieux........	,,	21
	Margaux........	,,	18
	St. Emilion........	,,	20
	St Estephe........	,,	20
	Haut Sauternes........	,,	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû........	,,	20
	Chateau Leoville........	,,	25
	Grand Chateau Larose...	,,	30
	Grand Chateau Lafitte...	,,	25
BURGUNDY,	Chambertin........	,,	25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

CLARET.
PETIT MEDOC.
A sound, agreeable, breakfast Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen........Rs. 11 Rs. 12 8

CLARET.
MEDOC.
A very superior breakfast or cup Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen........Rs. 14-8 Rs. 16

CLARET.
SAINT JULLIEN.
An excellent dinner Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen........Rs. 21 Rs. 24

CLARET.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
A very fine, full-bodied, dinner Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen........Rs. 25 Rs. 28

The superior character of the above Wines are so well, known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the
NEW CONSIGNMENT,
will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *coolling, refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, prime AUSTRALIAN TALLOW (MUTTON and BEEF), in casks from 2 cwts. to 5 cwts. each.
Price Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 per cwt. Apply to
COWASJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASH,
Military Square Lane, Fort.
5th October 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
FIRST ASSORTMENT, FOR SALADS.

Beans, Windsor.	Lettuce.
Beet Root.	Mustard.
Celery.	Onion.
Cress.	Radish, Long.
Cucumber.	Radish, Turnip.
Endive.	Peas.

Cash Rs. 4 as. 8 Credit Rs. 5 0

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
SECOND ASSORTMENT, FOR COOKING.

Artichoke.	Knol Kohl.
Beans, French.	Parsley.
Brocoli.	Peas.
Cabbage.	Spinach.
Carrot, Large.	Tomata.
Carrot, Small.	Turnip.
Cauliflower.	Vegetable Marrow.

Cash Rs. 4 as. 8 Credit Rs. 5 0
A fresh supply on Sale by
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD)

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate prices, to close account. As a fresh consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight:—White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
Just landed ex "Monarchy."
A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wings to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.
A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.
And also,
A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.
A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.
A nearly new Waggonnette.
Just Landed Ex "Timour."
A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower.
A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.
The Property of an Officer.
A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.
Also,
3 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.
Just Unpacked,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.
A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.
Just Landed,
A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
Also,
A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.
A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.
2 Ditto very small self- ving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Booms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
20th October 1868.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINES.

The following popular remedies, having stood the test of many years, can be safely recommended; more particularly to those who are beyond the reach of medical aid.

CHOLERA MIXTURES
(With and without Opium),
AS PRESCRIBED BY DR. LEITH.

For emergent cases of Cholera these Medicines have been found invaluable, and are used, and recommended, by the Local Government.

N.B.—For Mofussil Districts full directions are given in the Marathi and Guzerathi languages.

PREPARED BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

	Cash, Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In bottles at........	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & Co.'s ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE,

Possessing Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic Properties.

As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Griping, this Mixture has been found invaluable; and the Proprietors have every confidence in recommending it in all such alimentary derangements.

This Mixture is more particularly suited for cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery; and no Company or Householder should be without it.

In bottles at Rs. 1, 2, and 4 each. Prepared solely by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

(Prepared from Dr. RUBINI's formula.)

This remedy in simple forms of Diarrhœa, and also when Cholera is imminent, is of immense importance.

	Cash Rs. As.	Credit. Rs. As.
In bottles price	1 4	1 8
,, ,, ...	2 2	2 8
,, ,, ...	3 8	4 0

CHLORODYNE.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Dr. Collis Browne's	0 12	0 14
Do. do. second size	1 12	2 0
,, third size	3 0	3 4

POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Specific for Dysentery and Diarrhœa	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

[redacted]OTICES.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate.
Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.
All orders will be promptly attended to.

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Monarchy" and "Rinaldo," the following articles of superior quality and quite fresh, viz:—
Cabin Biscuit, in Barrels.
Navy do. ,, do.
Oatmeals, ,, Tins.
Split Peas, ,, Barrels.
Suet, ,, Casks.
Dessicated Milk ,, Tins and Bottles.
Hops, in 1 lb. Tin.
Malts, do.
Muscatel Raisins, in Tins.
Chocolate, in 4 lb. Packs.
Apply to the undersigned,
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 21st October 1868.

BY AUTHORITY
Of the Board of Trade,
THE SHIP CAPTAIN'S
MEDICAL GUIDE,
Containing plain and clear directions for
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT
of
DISEASES AND ACCIDENTAL INJURIES.
Cash As. 14 Credit Rs. 1

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.
Strong and serviceable, of several sizes.
MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!
Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
The whole of which have been manufactured expressly, to meet the requirements of India wearers, and thought differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period. The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—
COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.
CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION

for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. DOBELL on *Turberculosis*.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—*See* LANCET, *Nov.* 11 *and* 18, 1865, *and Nov.* 17, 1866.

"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"*I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's.*"—Dr. DOBELL on *First Stage of Consumption*

Pancreatic........Cash Rs. 1 12. Credit Rs. 2 0
Pancreatic Emulsion Cash ,, 3 0. Credit ,, 3 8

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE PHARMACOPŒIA, The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

KEATING'S COUCH LOZENGES. UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.
Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various es.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECTDESTROYING POWDER.

This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMALS, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
,, Bird's-eye ,,	Persian ,,
,, Cut Cavendish	Latakiah ,,
,, Returns Tobacco	Oronoko ,,
York River ,,	Imperial ,,
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.
Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1843.
MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic. Cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, AND 17 WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached in 1867 the sum of £363,250 as against £349,143 in 1866.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Chairman of Directors.
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ANDREW HAY, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
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ASSURANCES EFFECTED, POLICIES ISSUED, PREMIUMS RECEIVED, AND CLAIMS SETTLED IN BOMBAY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HOME OFFICE.
C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, Sept., 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Incontrovertible Principles.—All ulcers require for their cure a free supply of pure blood and power in the local nerves and vessels to build up the desired new flesh. That Holloway's remedies can effect both these objects is now an unquestioned fact, which has been proved beyond all doubt in both hemispheres, by the afflicted of both sexes. When a sore appears on any other part of the body except the leg it is always constitutional and will need the united influence of Ointment and Pills to heal it up; when the ulceration is on the leg it may be merely a local ailment which the Ointment unaided, well and deligently applied, is competent to cure.

COCOA.

The purity and delicacy of
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA
have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.
As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for *all sick or sound*, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

INSURANCES.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
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Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£ s. d.
Firepremiums 1862	....	300,690 15 11
Do. 1863	....	341,668 3 2
Do. 1864	....	406,403 13 10
Showing an increase over 1863 of......		64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£ s. d.
Life Premiums for 1860	....	73,150 18 6
Do. 1862	....	105,703 1 11
Do. 1864	....	152,159 2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.

and
E. Morris Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.	*Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman.	Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...	Rs.	480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit,	,,	240 0 0
Net Annual Premium..		240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ...	Rs	246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ...	,,	123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs.	123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be serxed in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D. Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 A. M
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— ,, EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
,, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs. as. p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs. as. p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs. as. p.	Military. Monthly. Rs. as. p.	Age.
20	15 0 0	2 10 6	17 8 0	3 1 7	20
30	18 0 0	3 3 0	20 0 0	3 8 8	30
40	22 8 0	3 15 9	23 8 0	4 2 7	40
50	29 8 0	5 3 7	30 8 0	5 6 5	50
60	41 8 0	7 5 7	42 8 0	7 8 5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock in Trade, Furniture, &c., the well-known business carried on for many years under the name and style of ROGERS and Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, Fort.

Comprising:—Chemicals of all descriptions, Medicine Chests, Stationery, Photographers and Veterinary Surgeons' Requisites, Articles of Domestic Usefulness, Flavouring Essences for Ice Cream, &c., Smokers' Desiderata, Perfumery of Undisputed quality and Soaps very old and now of rare manufacture, Glass Tubing, Furniture, Medicines, Empty Sodawater Bottles.

The Sale will commence on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, and will continue on each successive days, FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) until the whole be concluded.—The Sale on each day will commence at noon, and for the guidance of purchasers it may be estimated that not more than between 300 to 400 Lots will be sold in one day.

Descriptive Catalogues are now ready and may be had on application.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS.
Landed Ex Ship "Stag."

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of whom it may concern—

T D—	22	Bags of Grain.	
H J N M—	188	,,	,,
A S—	126	,,	,,
C J P—	104	,,	,,
L D—	4	,,	,,
H E S—	81	,,	,,
H H S—	3	,,	,,
A K C—	100	,,	,,
H E A S—	35	,,	,,
H T S—	14	,,	,,
S V—	92	,,	,,
H A H J—	130	,,	,,
M P, V J, H T R—	1	,,	,,
C M—	108	,,	,,
D A W—	83	,,	,,
C S—	1	,,	,,
	52	Empty Bags.	
No Mark—	60	Bags Grain.	
	10	Empty Bags.	
	18	Cases Flour.	
	18	Barrels Biscuits.	
	11	Empty Oil Casks.	

SALE OF STEAMER "VICTORIA."

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Jairam Sewjee, Esq., the Agent for His Highness Sultan of Zanzibar, the Steamer "Victoria," with Stores, as she now lies in the Mazagon Bunder.

SALE OF SHERRY.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
25 Hhds. and 26 Quarter Casks Sherry.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following:—
9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 do. do. Jaconets.
2 do. do. Madapollams.
6 do. do. T. Cloth.
50 Boxes Yellow Bar Soap.

An Invoice of 81 Cases of French Oilmanstores, and 18 Cases Perfumery, by the celebrated maker G. F. Coward, London, consisting of Durham Mustard, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Mixed Pickles, Piccalillli, Onions, Gerkins, Walnuts, Cauliflower, assorted Tart Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Patras Currants, Orange, Lemon, and Mixed Pills, Tapioca, Pea, Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c.

PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE.

Peppermint Lozenzes, assorted Lozenzes, Seidlitz Powder, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epsom Salts, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Brandy Bitters, Essences of Rose, Marechall, Verbenay, Guard Bouquet, Smelling Salts, Aromatic Vinaigrettes, Lavender Water, Eau-de-Luce, Milk of Roses, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, Macassar Pomade, Circassian Cream, Camphorated Victoria Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Jamaica Pomatum, Brown, Windsor, and Honey Soaps, &c.

NOTICE TO COMMANDERS IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. having received for sale a small consignment of Selected Mess Beef of the celebrated Kangaroo brand direct from Head-quarters in Sydney, have decided, in order to give Commanders who appreciate wholesome living at sea, an opportunity of laying in one or two tierces for these private consumption, to sell it by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., there are but 26 tierces containing 304 lbs. each. The undersigned will be happy to register orders before the day of sale all which will have a preferential right in order of registration.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the premises of Messrs. Rogers & Co., opposite the Byculla Club, the Household Furniture, &c., of the late Dr. J. Yuill, the same comprising rich Cut Glassware, Plated Ware, Dining and Breakfast Services, Cutlery, Round, Writing, Side, Card, Dressing and Washing Tables, Reclining Couches, Campcots, Side Boards, Screens, Teapoys, Wardrobe, Cloth Presses, Dressing Glass, Drawing and Dining Room and Easy Chairs, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures in Gilt and Maple Frames, Oil Painting, Hat Stand, Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Garden Benches and Seats, Dispense and Cookroom Utensils, a quantity of very valuable Books on Literature, Sciences, and Arts, &c &c.

N. B.—No catalogues, but the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.